

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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SHIJIE ZHISHI REVIEWS 1983 INTERNATIONAL SCENE

HK020214 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0143 GMT 1 Jan 84

["SHIJIE ZHISHI Article Reviews U.S.-Soviet Offensive-Defensive Situation" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Issue No 1 of SHIJIE ZHISHI published today carries in its New Year Chat on the International Situation column an article which points out that in the past year, the United States had become more explicit in its offensive and that it was quite overbearing, whereas the Soviet Union looked somewhat passive.

This signed article, which analyzes the characteristics of the 1983 international situation, says that last year was filled with crises and that there were violent upheavals in the international situation. The contention and opposition between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two hegemonist powers, were extremely intense. They staged a feverish arms race. In Europe, the quarrel over the question of guided missiles made the situation become unprecedentedly tense. In the Third World, particularly in the hot spot areas, they stepped up the contention. Consequently, the situation was in danger of becoming out of control. In almost every corner of the world, there was contention between the two hegemonist powers.

The article suggests that the United States capitalized on its economic situation's turn for the better, the strengthening of its military might, and the improvements in its relations with its allies. Thus, it brought pressure on the Soviet Union in various fields in order to force the Soviet Union to make concessions. The Soviet Union did not yield to it. It stubbornly refused to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. In addition, it continued to support Vietnam in its invasion and annexation of Kampuchea. Concerning the issue of the medium-range guided missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union resolved to oppose the U.S. deployment plans and threatened the United States with the suspension of the talks and a counterdeployment. The struggle between the two was most intense on this issue and it will enter a new stage.

The article also points out that the interdependent and contradictory relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two hegemonist powers, and their allies had become more prominent. Last year, not only did U.S.-Soviet contention escalate, the relations between other countries and the Soviet Union also tended to be tense in general. Strategically, West Europe and Japan relied on and supported the United States more. However, the contradictions and conflicts among themselves did not ease up but rapidly developed. West Europe resisted U.S. hegemonist moves in the Third World. Countries in the West unanimously protested against the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Even Britain also openly criticized the United States. The Warsaw Pact had decided to deploy the new Soviet missiles in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. However, consensus had not been reached among themselves. Romania openly objected to the U.S. and Soviet deployment of new missiles in Europe. There was a new development in the political and economic contradictions among themselves.

Speaking on China, the article says China's image of being independent and having the initiative had become more prominent. Last year, China's friendly relations with the Third World countries further developed, its ties with Korea, Romania, and Yugoslavia became closer, its relations with the West European countries steadily developed, and it established a long-term and stable relationship of good-neighborliness with Japan. On the issue of the contention between the two superpowers, China is partial to neither side. It protests against whoever goes in for hegemonism. Last year, there were some improvements in Sino-U.S. relations and the leaders of both countries decided to pay a visit to each other. However, Sino-U.S. relations can develop only under the condition that the major obstacle, the Taiwan issue, has been disposed of. The Soviet Union repeatedly expressed to China its desire to speed up the normalization of the relations

between the two countries. However, it refused to remove the three major obstacles to the normalization of the relations between the two countries. Thus, although the two countries held consultations twice last year, no substantial advance was made in improving the relations between the two countries. China's increasingly prominent image of being independent and having the initiative in international affairs has won the praise of the international community in general.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR ASKS FOR EASING OF WORLD TENSION

OW011126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1043 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said none of the conflicts which have seriously threatened international relations has been resolved in 1983 but he is convinced that recognition of the gravity of the situation should inspire renewed efforts toward understanding in the coming year.

In an interview with a correspondent of the Chinese weekly OUTLOOK, which will be published in its first issue tomorrow, the secretary-general cited arms race, increased East-West tension, the breakdown of U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms negotiations and the economic deterioration in some Third World countries when he summed up the international situation in the past year. "In view of these circumstances, the current world situation must be viewed as grave indeed," he said. As for the root cause, Perez de Cuellar said, "I would place first the continuing tendency of nations to give overriding importance to their own particular interests and ambitions and their willingness to pursue these by force and threat of force."

On the intensification of regional conflicts, he said this must be "traced to a declining confidence in the means available for the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the intrusion of regional and global rivalries into bilateral and even internal disputes." There are bound to be conflicting interests among the very disparate countries which make up the international community, he said. However, he stressed, there are also "overriding interests -- in peace and economic development and social justice, for example -- which should and must transcend the differences."

"I do not believe that in our present world any nation can in the long term profit from resort to armed force," he said, adding "no nation should ignore the most serious dangers inherent in such a course." He said that for the United Nations to be more effective in dealing with crises it "will require the increased commitment of member states to the organization and to the purposes and principles of its charter."

When asked about the stepped-up nuclear arms race between the two superpowers after the suspension of their talks, the secretary-general said, "the situation as it has recently evolved in and around the bilateral nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva is a subject of great concern." He said that the Soviet Union and the United States should "make a sincere and committed effort to improve the present atmosphere." "It is hoped that dialogue can be resumed in the near future." "I shall, for my part, continue to take whatever action is open to me to lessen the tension and to ease the very legitimate anxiety of the international community," the secretary-general said.

SECRETARY SHULTZ TO MEET GROMYKO IN STOCKHOLM

OW310822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko in Stockholm on January 18, State Department Deputy Spokesman Alan Romberg said here today. This will be the first high-level U.S.-Soviet meeting since the United States began deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Shultz and Gromyko will go to Stockholm to attend a conference of the 35 signers of the Helsinki Accords on East-West relations.

Romberg said the meeting was arranged through diplomatic channels and he knew nothing about the agenda. "We do regard this as a positive element in that it will continue the dialogue we have had with the Soviets," said White House spokesman Larry Speakes, who was with President Ronald Reagan in Palm Springs, California. "The president is pleased that this meeting will take place," Speakes said.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

OW031056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 3 Jan 84

["Zhao Ziyang Calls on American Leaders To Treasure Sino-U.S. Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today urged American leaders to treasure Sino-U.S. relations and refrain from doing anything or making any remarks in violation of the principles provided for in the three communiques already reached between the two countries, or interfering with or obstructing the peaceful reunification of China. "If this can be done, Sino-U.S. relations will develop in a steady and sustained way," Zhao Ziyang stressed. The premier made these remarks in a meeting with a group of U.S. and Canadian reporters here this morning.

One American reporter asked whether President Reagan's repeated statements about his friendship with the people of Taiwan and his long commitment to them would affect genuine development of Sino-U.S. relations. Zhao Ziyang replied, "It is understandable for the people of a country or region to keep friendship with the people of another country or region. The Chinese people will not forget their old friends. However, it is impermissible to interfere with a country's internal affairs under the pretext of friendship, for that does not conform to the norms governing international relations. Relations between friends and relations between states are two entirely different matters in nature."

AFP Report

OW030720 Hong Kong AFP in English 0709 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, Jan 3 (AFP) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that he would not call for an immediate and complete halt to all U.S. arms sales to Taiwan during his visit to Washington. But Mr. Zhao reproached the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan for not having respected the 1982 Sino-U.S. communique calling for a ceiling as well as a progressive reduction in these arms deliveries. Taiwan is governed by the Nationalist Kuomintang, who fled there in 1949 when the communist government took over China, and is regarded by China as a breakaway province.

Mr. Zhao is to begin a week-long visit to the United States next Tuesday. Speaking at a press conference in the Great Hall of the People, he also stressed that while China reproved both the United States and the Soviet Union for being "hegemonists", it "does not equate" Washington and Moscow. Replying to questions, he made it clear that China sees the Soviets as an immediate threat. "China's security is subjected to a threat around our country, and I believe that we know better than the Americans as to where that threat comes from. In this regard, we do not equate the United States and the Soviet Union either," he said.

Noting that Beijing and Washington had "identical or similar views on certain important international issues," he nevertheless recalled China's criticisms of the United States for its intervention in Grenada and for its policies regarding the Middle East, South Africa, Taiwan, the Korean question and the Third World. Mr. Zhao pointed out the importance which China attached to its links with the United States, expressing his hope that "through the joint efforts of the two sides we'll be able to remove the obstacles" hampering these relations so that they could "develop on a stable and durable basis." He held that China had shown flexibility toward the United States in not making the Taiwan question a precondition for the establishment of diplomatic relations five years ago.

However he stressed that China would make no concessions on the principle of the re-attachement of Taiwan to the mainland. Mr Zhao recalled the August 17, 1982, Sino-U.S. communique under the terms of which the volume of U.S. military supplies to Taiwan was not to exceed that of the years following Sino-U.S. normalization and was to be progressively reduced. The Chinese premier added: "Now, one year has elapsed since the conclusion of the joint communique. The U.S. sales to Taiwan have not been reduced in quantitative terms. Instead, they have been enhanced in qualitative terms." However, Mr Zhao said, "In my forthcoming visit to the U.S., I'm not going to ask President Reagan or the U.S. government to stop immediately and completely the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan."

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also attended the press conference. Mr. Zhao's scheduled trip and the visit which Mr. Reagan is scheduled to make to China in April follow an improvement in Sino-U.S. relations, mainly because of Washington's easing of restrictions on the export of sophisticated technology to China. Mr Zhao, who was wearing a suit and tie, said that his itinerary included Hawaii, Washington, New York and San Francisco. He also mentioned his visit to Canada, which is to follow his stay in the United States and took advantage of the occasion to commend Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's efforts for disarmament. Mr Trudeau came to Beijing in Late November to gather China's support for his peace initiatives.

ZHAO ZIYANG GREETES U.S., CANADIAN PEOPLE

OW031039 Beijing in English to North American 0000 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang sends his best wishes to the people of the United States and Canada on the eve of his visits to these two countries. His message is carried in the January issue of the English-Language magazine, CHINA RECONSTRUCTS. He said the steady progress in Sino-U.S. and Sino-Canadian relations as regards to economy, trade, science and technology, and culture will be of true benefit not only to the people of the three countries, but to safeguarding world peace. He thanked all those on the other side of the Pacific who have helped promote Sino-U.S. and Sino-Canadian friendship.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

U.S. Decision Announced

OW300919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The United States formally announced today that it has decided to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) because it thinks continued participation "does not serve the interests of the United States."

Announcing the decision, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said the U.S. withdrawal decision was made by President Reagan on a recommendation of Secretary of State George Shultz and will be effective December 31, 1984. Romberg said the recommendation "was based upon our experience that UNESCO has extraneously politicized virtually every subject it deals with, has exhibited hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially free market and a free press, and has demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

The U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO is not the first time it has pulled out from a U.N. body. In 1977, Washington withdrew from the International Labor Organization though it returned to that Geneva-based agency in 1980. In October 1982, the United States threatened to pull out from the U.N. General Assembly and withhold all payments if the General Assembly voted to expel Israel. The Reagan administration has also threatened to walk out of conferences of the International Telecommunications Union and International Atomic Energy Agency over the controversy of Israel's participation.

Earlier this month, the United States cast the only negative vote on UNESCO's budget, insisting on a zero growth of its spendings. In 1975 and 1976, the United States twice withheld its UNESCO budget contribution on the ground of suspension of Israel's membership in the Paris-based organization. Romberg said UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow was informed of the U.S. decision yesterday by U.S. Representative Jean Gerard. Under standing rules, a withdrawal from UNESCO needs 12 months of advance notice. In this period, a withdrawal decision could be rescinded. However, Secretary of State George Shultz pledged in his message to the U.S. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today that U.S. pullout from UNESCO "does not presage any wider disengagement from the United Nations or its other specialized agencies."

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

OW310846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- China today expressed its regret at the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO. A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry told XINHUA his afternoon that "we deplore the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO.

China holds that UNESCO has played a positive role in international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and exchanges, he said. "The accusation made by the United States that UNESCO is manipulated by Third World countries is groundless," he said. "It will be welcomed if the United States reconsiders its decision and continues to play its role in UNESCO," the spokesman added.

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK310820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 p 7

[Report: "U.S. Decision to Withdraw from UNESCO Is Unpopular"]

[Text] The U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO in 1985 has produced a strong reaction in the United Nations and a number of countries and also from international opinion. It is universally held that this is an unpopular decision.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on 29 December expressed regret and concern over this U.S. decision. He pointed out that this decision would have an unfavorable impact on the principle of the wide-ranging nature of UN members, and this was a very important principle for the United Nations. The French and Netherlands governments "expressed disappointment" over the U.S. decision. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official expressed hope that the United States would change its mind. A British Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain would not withdraw from UNESCO. Danish Education Minister Haarder said that Denmark was not willing to follow the U.S. lead.

In his letter to the UN Secretary General, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz hinted that the United States might remain in UNESCO if it saw "major progress" in the organization. Shultz added in a threatening tone that the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO "demonstrates that the United States will withdraw from the United Nations or other special agencies on a still wider scale." A statement by Newell, U.S. assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, also served as a foil to Shultz's hint. He said: "If there are signs that there can be a permanent change, then after the year ends, we may be willing to reconsider and have a clear idea on whether the President's decision should be carried out."

RENMIN RIBAO ON TASS ATTACKS ON SIHANOUK VISIT

HK301530 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 83 p 6

[Report: "Why Does It Keep on Clamoring?"]

[Text] For the last few days, the Soviet news agency TASS has been attacking the visit to China of a Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by Prince Sihanouk.

On 27 December, apart from transmitting slanders by Vietnam and the Kampuchean puppet regime, TASS also broadcast its own report. The visit of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation shows that the tripartite unity against the enemy is strengthening. But TASS has fabricated wild tales on behalf of the Phnom Penh puppet regime, saying that the visit "impressed people with the feeling of false unity of the alliance." China has consistently supported the just stand of Democratic Kampuchea in resisting Vietnamese aggression, and ASEAN has expressed appreciation for this stand. But TASS has attacked China's support, clamoring that China "is attempting to undermine the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries."

It seems that Moscow has been quite disturbed by the Democratic Kampuchean delegation's visit to China. No wonder it has racked its brains in attacking the visit. But on 21 December, TASS said that Democratic Kampuchea all told "did not exist!"

TIKHONOV BLAMES U.S. FOR INF TALKS DISRUPTION

OW021442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov hoped that "the situation that existed before the beginning of the deployment of new American missiles would be restored" in Europe as "this would open a possibility for finding a mutually acceptable solution." Tikhonov expressed the hope while answering questions of the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN in which he shifted all the responsibilities for the disruption of the INF talks onto the United States and its allies in the West.

"As a result of the actions of the United States of America," he said, "the situation in the world has seriously deteriorated and tension has markedly increased." He indicated that the present U.S. administration is "really responsible for the break down of the Geneva talks." He also criticized leaders of the countries that agreed to accept American missiles on their soil, saying they bore "direct responsibility" for the deterioration of the international situation. Tikhonov said the Soviet Union had tried to "keep the balance of medium-range nuclear weapons at the lowest possible level both in Europe and Asia" and displayed "readiness to stop deploying SS-20 missiles in the eastern regions of the USSR since the moment of signing a corresponding agreement with the USA, provided of course that no essential changes have taken place in the strategic situation in the Asian region."

Touching on the Soviet-Japanese relations, Tikhonov showed dissatisfaction with the slow development in the recent years. This, he said, resulted from Japan's "deliberate dismantling of the entire system of their bilateral relations created by the efforts of the two countries in the post-war period." Accusing Japan of [words indistinct] campaigns unfriendly to the Soviet Union, Tikhonov said not without threat that it would be "naive" to think the Soviet Union will not take notice of these facts and consider them seriously.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL SAYS USSR TO STAY IN AFGHANISTAN

OW021713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 2 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union will not pull out its troops from Afghanistan as called upon by the U.N. resolution unless it feels sure that Afghanistan will remain "a good neighbor," The Soviet daily PRAVDA said editorially today.

Repeating a government explanation of the four-year-old Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, PRAVDA said the Soviet Union extended "a helping hand to the neighbor who was defending his democratic reforms from encroachments by external counter-revolutionaries." It blasted the United States for continuing an undeclared war against Afghanistan, saying that "the United States is preparing itself to take part in the contemplated intervention in Afghanistan's affairs." It also denounced the "subversive activities" by the "U.S. allies" like Pakistan against Afghanistan.

The Soviet military presence in Afghanistan "also proceeded from the interests of ensuring the security of its southern borders," said the paper, emphasizing that it is of "a limited and temporary nature." However, without even caring to mention the U.N. resolution on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the paper declared the Soviet troops would withdraw only on the condition that foreign interference in Afghan affairs is ended and guarantees are given that it will not resume in the future. The USSR is interested in Afghanistan remaining a neutral and non-aligned state and its good neighbor," said PRAVDA.

XINHUA REVIEWS USSR'S 1983 ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW301918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 30 Dec 83

["Year-ender: Progress and Dilemma of the Soviet Economy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 30 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- The Soviet economy in 1983, a year under the new leader, Yuriy Andropov, has had some improvement and stopped years-long slide in the production growth rate. However, the ills that have affected the economic development for long have not yet been cured, and the burden resulted from the arms race with the United States has also become heavier. It is hard, indeed, for the Soviet Union to attain a balanced economic development and keep the present growth rate in the new year.

According to recent official statistics, national income this year increased 3.1 percent, below the planned 3.3 percent. But this is a better performance than that of last year when national income recorded a 2.6 percent increase against a planned 3 percent. Industrial output value this year topped the growth target of 3.2 percent to reach 4 percent. In 1982, the increase was only 2.8 percent against a planned 4.7 percent.

Agricultural production, after four continuous years of poor harvest, increased by only 3.6 percent in total output value -- far below the planned 10.5 percent. Grain output, which is still kept secret as in the past few years, is believed to have achieved no marked rise. The bright aspect is animal husbandry whose production, including that of meat, milk and eggs, registered a noticeable increase. According to the statistics, railroad freight volume was up by 4 percent against the planned 2.2 percent while last year, it was 1 percent lower than that in 1981. Social labor productivity went up by 3.5 percent against the planned 3 percent compared with 2.7 percent rise in 1982.

The 1983 economic improvement is attributable to many a factor. After coming to power in November 1982, the new Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, set out to tighten discipline throughout the country. Incompetent officials were replaced and responsibility system was consolidated, thus bringing a new look to its economy in a short time. At the same time, the national economy has been rationalized, with greater efforts devoted to its weak links such as food, energy, industries and transportation. Wage increase rate has been brought down to match the increase of labor productivity. The government has also succeeded in keeping the growth rate of consumer goods production above that of capital goods production. Efforts have also been made to raise the technological levels in the industrial and agricultural sectors, to seek ways to overcome the shortcomings of the present economic management system and to make perfect the mechanism of economic management and planning as a whole. In the industrial sector, more attention has been paid to the role of working teams over the past year and the collective contract system has been greatly developed in the countryside.

As Andropov pointed out in a recent speech, the Soviet Union has made some progress in developing the economy and overcoming the present economic difficulties over the past year, but all this is only a beginning.

From the 1984 Soviet national economic plan and national budget just passed by the Supreme Soviet, we could see the following points as far as the Soviet economic efforts in the new year are concerned:

First. The Kremlin will strive to keep the economic growth rate at the level of 1983. The plan stipulates that the 1984 increase should be 3.1 percent for national income, 3.8 percent for industrial output value, 6.4 percent for agricultural output value, 3.1 percent for the volume of goods transported by various means, 3.9 percent for investment in capital construction, 2.2 percent for wages and salaries on the average and 3 percent for incomes of members of collective farms.

Second. The chief means to guarantee the fulfillment of the production plan will be the tightening of work disciplines, the improvement in the organizational work and the applying of the existing production potentials.

Third. Experimental work will begin as soon as the new year begins in the industries affiliated to two Soviet ministries and three ministries of union republics, with a view to letting them have a greater autonomy of enterprises and fostering a greater sense of responsibility among workers for the results of their work.

Fourth. The 1984 plan demands to keep the defense strength at "a due level" and at the same time to raise the living standard of the Soviet people.

Moscow has repeatedly pointed out that the United States and NATO are "stepping up the arms race" and the Soviet Union would never let the United States achieve a military superiority. The United States has announced that its defense budget in 1984 will stand at 250 billion U.S. dollars whereas the Soviet Union declared that its 1984 military spending will be only 17.054 billion roubles (100 U.S. dollars equal to 79.25 roubles, according to official Soviet exchange rates) -- a same yearly figure since 1981. Western observers noted that a great part of the Soviet military spending is hidden in the expenditures of other government departments, with the real figure much greater than that already published.

The Soviet national income is now only less than 70 percent of that of the United States and its 1984 budget spending totals 365.7 billion roubles. The intensifying arms race is obviously a very heavy burden on the Soviet national economy and will inevitably affect the living standard of the average Soviets.

BEIJING IN RUSSIAN REVIEWS PRC-USSR TIES IN 1983

OW291257 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 24 Dec 83

[From the "Pages of Friendship" Program]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: As you are listening to our "Pages of Friendship" program the people of Beijing, just like yourselves, are preparing for the new year -- 1984. You have probably already bought your New Year's tree and are getting ready to decorate it. The shops in Beijing have prepared a rich selection of various fireworks for the children. When people say goodbye to the past year and meet the new year they sum up the results of their work for the past year. Let us, as we did in 1982, recall the content of our "pages of friendship" feature.

I would like to say that this is fulfilling work. Before me is a stack of scripts of all the programs. Paging through them once more I can hardly control my emotions. In each article I can feel a beating heart, and find words to warm the heart. They say that the Chinese and Soviet peoples are linked by traditional friendship, and that this friendship has deeply permeated the hearts of our two peoples. We happily noted that during the past year the trade relations between our two countries strengthened and that contacts between Chinese and Soviet friendship organizations became more frequent, as did contacts between Chinese and Soviet specialists, scientists, literature and arts workers, and sportsmen. All of this undoubtedly was of great benefit for developing and deepening friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

First of all it ought to be recalled that a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association paid a friendly visit to your country from 3-18 July 1983. The delegation's leader, Liang Geng, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, spoke to you over our radio. He said: During our visit to the Soviet Union we were received by Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who had a friendly talk with us. In Leningrad and Kiev we were received by the deputy chairmen of the executive committees of the city soviets of these two cities. We paid visits to Soviet writers and Sinologists, toured plants, state farms, collective farms, higher educational institutions and technical schools, attended wonderful artistic performances, and visited a number of places of interest. We happily noted the successes of the Soviet people in developing the national economy and in the task of improving the material and cultural life. We most sincerely congratulate you on your successes.

Liang Geng also said: We invited a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to make a reciprocal visit to our country at a time suitable for both sides during the next year as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association. The Soviet friendship organizations accepted the invitation. A group of Soviet tourists-activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited our country for 2 weeks from 6-21 October this past year. This group visited Beijing, Guilin, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Xian. It toured plants, people's communes, and educational institutions, and visited a number of places of interest. The Soviet guests also visited with Chinese workers and peasants.

The day after their arrival they visited the China-USSR friendship people's commune in the western outskirts of Beijing where they were warmly welcomed by the commune workers. Xie Guohong, chairman of the commune, told the Soviet guests: We often tell our commune members how, as members of the China-USSR friendship people's commune, we must cherish the friendship between the peoples of both countries. Although we have lived through 10 years of troubled times, nonetheless we have preserved the gifts of our Soviet friends. He then removed from the display cabinet a photo album presented to the commune in 1965 by the Gorkiy Kolkhoz of Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

One of the Soviet guests, Viktor Fedorovich Isayev, who happens at present to be the chairman of this collective farm, delightedly took the album from the chairman and leafed through its pages. He then presented the China-USSR friendship people's commune a new album so that the friendship between his collective farm and the China-USSR people's commune would grow and strengthen.

The cabinet displayed many other gifts from Soviet friends: busts of Lenin and Chapayev, a film projector and films, books, albums, a camera, and national handicrafts which were of great interest to the guests.

From 14 to 28 November, a group of tourists-activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association was on a friendly visit in your country. The group's leader, Liang Shufen, chairman of the Hubei Provincial People's Government [as heard] and deputy chairman of a branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, will make a new year's greeting next week over our radio. We would like you to listen to it.

One of the daily tasks of our friendship and cultural organizations is to mark the jubilees of well-known Soviet cultural figures. During 1983, we solemnly marked the centenary of the death of the great Russian writer Turgenev, the birth centenary of the Soviet writer Aleksey Tolstoy, and the 30th anniversary of the death of Soviet fiction writer Ilin. In connection with this, we told you about the popularity of their works in China. One of the great events in our cultural life in 1983 was the return to Beijing from the Soviet Union of the urn with the ashes of Chinese folk musician Xian Xinghai. In our "Pages of Friendship" program, we described the life and cultural activities of Xian Xinghai in Kazakhstan and his deep regard for his Soviet colleagues. On direction of the CPC Central Committee, Xian Xinghai arrived in the Soviet Union in 1940 to write musical scores for movies. Soon after his arrival in the Soviet Union, the Great Patriotic War broke out. The first winter after the war he arrived in Kazakhstan with a letter of recommendation from the All-Union Writers Union. In Alma-Ata he enthusiastically collected local national songs and melodies, and adopted them for the violin and the piano. His works were broadcast over the local radio. In Kustanay, he composed a symphonic poem celebrating the Kazakh national hero, Amangeldy. In 1944, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the hero's death, the premiere of this symphony took place and Xian Xinghai himself played the violin. The performance was warmly applauded by the audience.

In foreign lands, Xian Xinghai was always homesick and cared for the sacred cause of the war of resistance against the Japanese aggressors. He put all his homesickness and profound love into his music and created the wonderful melodies of the Chinese rhapsody *Man Jiang Hong*, a tune in the Chinese (Jing) style.

Unfortunately, in October 1945, the pioneer of Chinese proletarian music and people's musician Xian Xinghai died in Moscow at the age of 39. The urn with his ashes was returned to Beijing on 24 January 1983. Our national composer, Xian Xinghai will now rest forever on the earth of his motherland. Xian Xinghai devoted his entire life to creating the music of New China and inscribed a brilliant page in the history of the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

I would like to recall another two of the great events of 1983. In July of this past year, a delegation of Chinese cinematographers took part in the 13th Moscow International Film Festival, while in September a delegation of the Guoji Shudian International bookstore of the PRC took part in the 4th Moscow International Book Fair. The Chinese cinematographers delegation brought the feature films "Street of the Setting Sun," and "The Xian Incident" to Moscow, as well as the cartoons "The Three Monks" and "Little Bell on the Reindeer." The latter was awarded a special prize for the best animation. This film, with its unpretentious theme, is captivating because of its poetic and simple childish gaiety.

Head of the delegation (Geng Xuwei), professor of the Beijing Institute of Cinematography, had visited the Soviet Union previously. In 1959, during the first Moscow International Film Festival, he was in Moscow, where together with well-known Soviet producer Dzigan he was shooting the feature film "Wind From the East." Now, 20 years later, he was in Moscow again and he was unusually excited. The professor told us: The entire auditorium of the Moscow Pioneers' Palace, where "Little Bell on the Reindeer" was being shown, was repeatedly filled with outbursts of happy children's laughter. One of our Soviet friends said that Chinese animation has its own special traditions and has always been of the highest standard.

Professor (Geng Xuewei) also said: The Chinese film "Street of the Setting Sun" also received high acclaim among the Soviet audience. Well-known Soviet producer (Leoznova) told members of the Chinese delegation: We knew nothing about you for many years. Today this film has shown us Muscovites the daily life of Beijing people. The fact that the Chinese can treat the difficulties and deprivations around them with such humor is, in my opinion, a vivid demonstration of a great nation's firm belief in its own strength. I firmly believe in your future victories.

At the Fourth Moscow International Book Fair held 6-12 September, the Chinese pavilion organized by Guoji Shudian of the PRC was very popular. Our country was participating in the Moscow International Book Fair for the first time and was holding an Exhibition in the Soviet Union for the first time in many years. Although the pavilion was small, it drew crowds of visitors, like a magnet. Chinese albums, paper cuttings, and other works of art were on display in the center of the pavilion and the interest of the Soviet visitors in them never flagged, as if they were precious relics. There was no end to their admiration and they all unanimously exclaimed: Marvelous, such works of art can only come from China.

Soviet visitors were extremely surprised at the large selection of books in the display of foreign literature. They had no idea that so many Russian and Soviet works of literature had already been translated and published in Chinese. In particular, the attention of the visitors was focused on books about acupuncture and head therapy. These books were not only attentively inspected, but entire pages were copied from them. Talking about acupuncture, this ancient method of Chinese medicine, we have a few words to say about the friendly ties between Chinese and Soviet specialists in this field. In 1983, we visited the Chinese medicine institute. (Fang Xietai) told us: In 1956, the Soviet Union sent three physicia-specialists to study at the Chinese Institute of Acupuncture in accordance with an agreement on scientific and technical exchanges between the PRC and the USSR. I was one of their teachers and today I still remember their names well. They were (Tykachinskaya), Usova, and (Osimpova). All of them were very industrious students. Recently, I visited an international conference in Manila where I was in the possession of the Book, "Fundamentals of Acupunctural Refrisogeneration [IglorEFRisogiratsii]", by a representative of one of the delegations. It turned out to be written by (Tykachinskaya), who had become a specialist in acupuncture. I am very happy for her.

In May of this year, the eighth World Conference on Acupunctural Therapy was held in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. Chinese and Soviet acupuncture specialists met once again at the conference. After the conference, the Chinese delegation was invited to a seminar with Bulgarian colleagues by the Bulgarian Ministry of Health and remained in Bulgaria for a week. Three physicians from the Soviet delegation also took part in the work of the seminar. They treated us in a very friendly and respectful way, calling us their teachers. Among them was a professor who studied Chinese medicine in China in the 60's and spoke fairly good Chinese. During the seminar, he volunteered to be the interpreter.

After Bulgaria, our delegation spent a whole week in Moscow as guests of the PRC ambassador to the USSR. The head of the delegation, (Dun Yinchun), told us: During our visit to Moscow, we were invited twice to the Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Physicians in Moscow. There we held two scientific discussions with Soviet colleagues. We told our Soviet friends about the history and establishment of acupuncture and about the study of Din Lo Canals, and about the clinical practice of acupuncture. Our Soviet colleagues were extremely pleased with our lectures and indicated that China was the motherland of acupuncture and that in the future they want to exchange experiences with us more frequently.

As I have already said, it is extremely pleasing to me to sum up the work of the "Pages of Friendship" program. At the same time, it is very difficult for me because, due to time restraints, I cannot remind you of many interesting stories. For example, how the Chinese and Soviet metallurgical industry delegations exchanged visits. I could not talk about the impressions of the delegation of the China council for the Promotion of International Trade on the visit to the Soviet Union, or about the impressions of Chinese specialists of various professions on their visits to the Soviet Union, or about the visits of Chinese and Soviet sportsmen during 1983. This topic, I will tell you confidentially, I am leaving for our sports commentators. Let them tell you about this during our next broadcast.

Well, with this I am ending our program today. If you have any comments or proposals, please write to us. Our address is: The PRC, Beijing Radio, the Russian Editorial Desk. And so we close our page of friendship.

GREETINGS TO SOVIET LISTENERS ON NEW YEAR

OW010844 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Hello dear Soviet radio listeners: We are beginning our Russian-language broadcast from Beijing. Permit us on the eve of the new year to congratulate you and your dear ones from the bottom of our hearts from Beijing, the capital of the PRC.

During the past year, owing to our meetings on the air and our correspondence with many radio listeners, the mutual understanding and friendship between us have strengthened considerably. We sincerely hope that in the new year our ties will continue and expand. On the eve of the new year we want to express our happiness and to thank you, our numerous friends, for listening to our radio. Radio Beijing will continue to improve its work in the name of developing friendship between the Chinese people and peoples of the whole world. We sincerely hope for your support in this noble task.

Dear radio listeners: We once again congratulate you on the new year and wish you new happiness.

XINHUA REPORTS INDEPENDENCE OF BRUNEI

Li Xiannian Message

OW311930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today sent a message to Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, the sultan of the Sultanate of Brunei, warmly greeting the proclamation of the full independence of the former British colony. President Li wished the new country prosperity and her people well-being. He also expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of China and Brunei will grow daily.

PRC Recognition

OW311934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- The Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to recognize the Government of the Sultanate of Brunei which proclaimed its full independence today from Britain. The recognition was announced here today by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in a congratulatory message to the sultan of the Sultanate of Brunei, Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'Izzaddin Waddaulah.

In the message, the Chinese premier expressed the sincere hope that "the long-standing historical exchanges between our two countries and the traditional friendship between our two peoples will develop and grow stronger and under the new historical conditions." He wished the government and people of that country new successes in maintaining national independence and building up their country.

XU JIATUN: HONG KONG TO HAVE 50-YEAR TRANSITION

OW011330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 1 (AFP) -- China's top official here has confirmed that Beijing plans to implement a 50-year transition period for Hong Kong after it regains sovereignty by 1997, local television reports said today.

Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and Beijing's chief representative in the colony, said China would allow Hong Kong to maintain its status quo for 50 years after 1977, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires, the Asia Television (ATV) Network reported. He said in an interview yesterday that the 50-year transition plan was the officially approved policy of China's governing Communist Party, the network added.

Delegations of Hong Kong residents who had met in recent months with Chinese leaders in Beijing had reported that China was considering a 50-year period after China regains the territory, during which Hong Kong's capitalist system would be left unchanged. Mr Xu's remarks were the first official confirmation of the proposal, ATV said.

The TV network also quoted the Chinese official as saying that reports that Beijing was preparing a "mini-constitution" for Hong Kong after its return to China were somewhat misleading. He suggested that it would be more accurate to speak of a law for the "special administrative zone" Beijing planned to set up in Hong Kong, one of the world's major trade and finance centers, ATV reported.

Mr. Xu added that the law was currently being drafted by a special working committee in the Chinese capital, it said. But he said work on the law would take time, ATV reported, and that this would not be completed by September, when China hoped to issue a joint communique with Britain on how to solve the problem of Hong Kong's future. He also reiterated China's position that if agreement with London was not reached by that time, Beijing would unilaterally announce its plans for the territory and its 5.2 million people.

DK FORCES ATTACK VIETNAMESE POSITIONS

OW030834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, January 3 (XINHUA) -- Heavy fighting has broken out in the last two days between Kampuchean resistance forces and Vietnamese aggressor troops inside Kampuchea near the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, it was reported here today. On Sunday morning, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese base on Highway Five with mortars, recoilless rifles and submachine guns. After two days of fighting, they captured the Vietnamese military base. They also killed several Vietnamese soldiers and captured four others.

The forces of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) launched a surprise attack on a Vietnamese military position at Beng Village, Ampil district of Battambang Province on December 30. After 30 minutes of fighting, several warehouses were burned down and five AK-47 automatic rifles and B-40 rocket-launchers were seized. The guerrillas also killed eight Vietnamese and Heng Samrim soldiers. With the escalation of fighting between Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces and Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border, Thai border troops have been put on alert for possible extension of the fighting.

VODK AIRS KHIEU SAMPHAN NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

OW031053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] broadcast today that Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, issued a New Year's message of greetings on 1 January asking the Kampuchean people, national guards, and guerrillas to raise high the banner of great national unity and fight courageously for the liberation of the motherland.

Speaking of the major victories won by the Kampuchean army and people in the war against Vietnamese aggression, he said that these victories are most heartening to the people throughout the country. Khieu Samphan said: Although Vietnam is going downhill on the Kampuchean battleground, it will not easily withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, but will continue its policy of aggression and expansion with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. "Under such circumstances, we are forced to continue our military, political, and diplomatic struggle until Vietnam unconditionally withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea."

U.S. CRUISE MISSILES IN UK BECOME OPERATIONAL

OWO20130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] London, January 1 (XINHUA) -- The first group of American cruise missiles stationed in Greenham Common Airbase, 80 kilometres west of London, become operational today, according to a statement from the British Ministry of Defence. These sixteen missiles arrived at the airbase last November and have been kept in the base under right security and never been moved out for field training. They have been the main target for anti-nuclear campaigners and especially women protesters who have been camping outside the base for more than two years.

A total of 160 American cruise missiles are to be based in Britain under the NATO plan of 1979 to modernise its medium-range nuclear force to counter the Soviet buildup of SS-20 missiles.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS EDITOR OF FRANCE'S L'HUMANITE

OWO21326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA) -- The relations between the Chinese and French Communists Parties will grow better year by year, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said today to the editor-in-chief of L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party.

During his meeting with Rene Andrieu and his colleagues, here this evening, Xi Zhongxun recalled his visit at the head of a CPC delegation to France from November 23 to December 3 last year. He said that during the talks he found that the two parties shared identical views on many issues. The visit helped the Chinese delegation understand the fine tradition of the French party, he said. General Secretary Hu Yaobang and other C.P.C. leaders were satisfied with the results of the talks between the two parties, he told the guests.

Xi Zhongxun gave a dinner in honor of the guests after the meeting.

Present was Qin Chuan, director of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The French guests had toured Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou after they arrived here December 25. They will leave for home tomorrow.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS NETHERLANDS SUBMARINE DECISION

HK301230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 7

["Short" commentary: "A Wise Decision"]

[Text] On 28 December, the Netherlands Parliament adopted a resolution approving the government's decision to stop any new sales of submarines to Taiwan. The decision reflects the aspirations of personalities of various circles in the Netherlands in restoring and developing friendly relations with China. It is conducive to the improvement of relations between China and the Netherlands and fully conforms to the long-term interests of the people of the Netherlands. The Chinese Government and people welcome and appreciate the wise decision of the Netherlands Government and Parliament.

It is common knowledge that Taiwan is a province of the PRC and an inalienable part of Chinese territory, and that the Government of the PRC is the sole legitimate government of China.

This is a precondition for any country to establish normal diplomatic relations with China. Any action that is designed to pursue a "two-China" or "one-China-one-Taiwan" policy, or to establish official ties with the Taiwan authorities for the purpose of selling weapons under whatever pretext, constitutes a gross violation of China's sovereignty and wanton interference in China's internal affairs, which the Chinese Government and people will not tolerate. For a time in the past, there had been certain complications in relations between China and the Netherlands. This resulted from the sales of submarines to the Taiwan authorities by the Netherlands Government in defiance of the protest lodged by the Chinese Government. The sales violated the principles of the communique signed in 1972 for promotion of foreign relations between the two countries and damaged the foundation on which the two countries had established ambassadorial relations. The decision made recently by the Netherlands Government and Parliament demonstrates that the Netherlands Government attaches importance to its friendly relations with the PRC, which will contribute to the restoration and further development of the relationship between China and the Netherlands.

This decision also corresponds to the wishes of the great majority of the people of the Netherlands. Quite a few politicians and people with breath of vision in the Netherlands pointed out long ago: The Netherlands should not make a deal worth merely a few hundred million U.S. dollars at the expense of years of friendly relations between China and the Netherlands and the friendship of the people of the Netherlands with the 1 billion Chinese people. The Chinese people wish hereby to extend their heartfelt respect to many of our Netherlands friends and people who stand for justice who have made sustained efforts for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

The Chinese Government has all along cherished its friendly relations of cooperation with West European countries, including the Netherlands. On its relations with the Netherlands, China still adopts an attitude of looking forward to the future. So long as the Netherlands adheres to a one-China policy and refrains from any new sales of weapons to Taiwan, the relationship between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific and technological fields will have promising and broad vistas. The Netherlands Government and Parliament have made a wise decision. We are convinced that relations between China and the Netherlands will develop steadily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

PCI'S BERLINGUER NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE REPORTED

OW311100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Rome, December 31 (XINHUA) -- The Italian Communist Party's General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer in his new year message published in the party organ L'UNITA today, said that the international events in the past year aggravated the danger of war, but the mass movement against arms race and the danger of war became stronger and more extensive.

"The hope of peace," the message said, "lies in the progress of the movement and in the political proposals representing the desire and aims of this movement," among which are a halt to the arms race, the resumption of negotiations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and between the East and the West, peaceful settlement of the present conflicts, respect for people's independence and national rights, particularly the rights of the Palestinian people."

He said: "In the coming weeks our party will undertake a series of actions to strive for arms reduction. One important action is to win one million signatures on a protest against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Italy and to demand a referendum on the missile issue."

XINHUA REVIEWS FRANCE'S ROLE IN 1983 EVENTS

OW311520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 31 Dec 83

["Year-ender: France's Diplomacy Amidst International Tension" -- XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Paris, December 31 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Qi) -- Vigorously supporting the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, deporting 47 Soviet diplomats, reinforcing military forces in Lebanon, and dispatching troops to Chad -- these are the significant aspects of French foreign policy in the past year.

France distinguishes itself among West European countries by holding a clear stand on Euromissiles. The Socialist government believes that only U.S. missiles can help "restore a balance" when the Soviet Union constitutes a serious threat to the security of Western Europe by continuing to deploy SS-20 missiles. It is possible for France to take a clear stand because it possesses an independent nuclear force and no foreign missiles will be deployed there. Opposition to Euromissiles is not strong enough in France to be of any concern to the government or to cause it to alter its course.

There was some anxiety in France over the powerful anti-nuclear movement in Federal Germany which France feared would cause Bonn to turn to neutrality and along with that, the two major Federal German political parties held different views on missiles. In late January, President Francois Mitterrand went to address the Federal German Parliament, expounding France's stand. He was in fact supporting Helmut Kohl, who was campaigning for the premiership and promising to agree with the deployment of Pershing II missiles.

During the Geneva Euromissile talks, the Soviet Union proposed France and Britain's nuclear weapons be included in the total nuclear armament of the West. France's answer was no. This stand was evidence of France's mistrust of the United States. To France, the acceptance of the Soviet proposal would mean that it gives up the rights to its independent control of chief means of self-defense. President Mitterrand maintains that to strengthen the Atlantic alliance and reinforce France's independent weapon system are the two main characteristics of France's foreign policy. And the latter one is the fundamental guarantee for the independence of his country.

Last April, Paris announced the deportation of 47 Soviet spies. In May, the National Assembly adopted a military program bill pointing out for the first time that the threat to France comes from the Soviet Union. Although several ministers have visited Moscow in the past year and there was some development in trade between the two countries, there is nothing to indicate the regular French-Soviet summit meetings, initiated by the late President De Gaulle and stopped by Mitterrand, after he became the president in 1981, will be renewed.

The cooperation between France and the United States on Euromissiles veils their conflicts in economic fields to some extent. At the same time, the tough French policy towards the Soviet Union conceals the progress in economic relations between France and the USSR.

On the Middle East issue, France found itself becoming deeper and deeper involved in 1983. It failed to refrain from engaging in the two major conflicts in this area -- the war between Iran and Iraq and fighting in Lebanon. Last October, it supplied Iraq with five Super Etendard fighters.

In Lebanon, it not only participates in both the United Nations' force and the multinational peacekeeping force, but also has increased its naval force, which includes aircraft carriers, to the east Mediterranean. The number of French troops stationed in the Middle East exceeds 6,000, the largest number of French troops in the Middle East since the Suez Canal incident in 1956.

France views the strategic position of the Middle East and its oil supply as closely linked with the security of Western Europe and also yearns for the influence it had in the Middle East in the past. It has been seeking a united majority of Arab nations to bring about peace negotiations so as to avoid a superpower-made settlement of the Middle East problem.

Therefore, it favored the United Nations undertaking the task of solving the Middle East problem and denounced the two superpowers for separately supporting Syria and Israel in dividing Lebanon.

The Chadian issue serves as a mirror of France's African policy. France sent troops to Chad when the anti-government forces in the country pushed southward with the support of Libyan troops. French troops stationed in Chad or neighboring countries now number 3,000. The Chad intervention constitutes the largest military action by France in Africa since the end of the Algeria war.

Some African allies of France were concerned that France might change its African policy when the Socialists came to power. They had felt uncertain whether the Socialist government would undertake the duty to see to their security as did previous governments. The intervention in Chad was aimed, among other things, at removing the doubts of those countries. President Francois Mitterrand said that France's African policy is consistent. Variations might be made in ways through which to carry out the policy with the goal of remaining the one and the same, that is, to safeguard the interests of France and maintain its role in Africa, the president said.

France's action in Africa was also aimed at countering the influence of the two superpowers there. As the continent is the center of France's Third World policy, naturally, France refuses to see a picture in which Africa is turned into a place for U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

NEW YEAR EDITORIAL VIEWS SITUATION IN 1984

OW312120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 31 Dec 83

[RENMIN RIBAO 1984 New Year editorial: "Be Bold in Creating a New Situation"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- The RENMIN RIBAO 1984 New Year editorial, entitled "Be Bold in Creating a New Situation" reads in full as follows:

With a feeling of victory and joy, the people of all nationalities in China have ushered in the year 1984. The year just ended was our first year in implementing the program laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress. Thanks to the close unity and the hard work of the entire party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, our nation's national economy has continued to develop steadily, its political situation has become even more stable, its social practices and social order have further improved, and it has scored even greater achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization. The people in China can say with pride: We have done well in 1983!

The Chinese people have high aspirations. We will not be content with our past achievements but are always looking to the future. During the new year, what is the task given to the entire party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country? In short, it is to continue to remain firm in carrying out the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress and accelerating the pace of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The work of creating a new situation has actually begun since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. When the 12th National CPC Congress was in session, it clearly put forward the clarion call to create a new situation in all fields. The call reflects the requirements of socialist modernization and the aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. It is impossible to achieve modernization if we are unable to create a new situation in all fields. In order to create a new situation, it is necessary to be bold in carrying out reforms and creating the new. In this regard, the changes on China's agricultural front have provided us with the most eloquent proof. In the past 5 years, China has reaped consecutive good harvests in agricultural production. The whole countryside has taken on an excellent new situation, while the worrisome old aspect in China's rural areas is completely gone. Why have such tremendous changes taken place? Primarily because the broad masses of cadres and people in rural areas have firmly adhered to the line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, emancipated their thinking, sought truth from facts, and explored new ways in many fields. In particular, they have created and gradually promoted the responsibility system which links the peasants' economic benefits with output, and have found the basic way to build a modern socialist agriculture with Chinese characteristics. The remarkable achievements on the agricultural front have greatly broadened the people's vision and increased their confidence in making reforms.

Situations differ in various fields of endeavor. It is impossible to follow the same path in creating a new situation, and we should not do this. However, one thing is common; that is that we should be imbued with the spirit of proceeding from reality and of boldly carrying out reforms and creating the new. This is the key to deciding whether or not we will be able to more rapidly make a breakthrough in carrying out our work in all fields of endeavor just as we have done on the agricultural front.

Of all tasks in creating a new situation in all fields, the primary one is to continue to push forward economic construction. Socialist modernization takes economic construction as its central task. Of the three major tasks for the eighties, the core is economic construction. To firmly grasp this central task constitutes the most fundamental experience which has accounted for the constantly improving situation during the past 5 years in China.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has more than once pointed out: "Our party's political line for the present stage is, in sum, to carry on wholeheartedly with the four modernizations. At no time should this effort be interfered with. It is necessary to press forward, wholeheartedly and with perseverance... We must get a firm grasp on this matter and must not delay even for 1 day." At no time should we relax our efforts in carrying out economic construction. All other tasks must be subordinate to this central task and rally around it. Under no circumstances should this task be interfered with or undermined. Grasping well the central task of economic construction is conducive to solving other tasks. This will also serve to do a still better job of encouraging the broad masses of cadres and people to strive to fulfill the magnificent targets set by the 12th National CPC Congress. On this issue, leading comrades at all levels must strengthen their awareness and remain sober minded.

In 1984, the task we are faced with in party rectification is extremely arduous. According to the plan in the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," it is necessary to fulfill the task of party rectification within this year in party organizations of the leading bodies at the central level and at the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional level, the party organizations in the leading bodies of all the general headquarters, services and arms, and great military areas of the People's Liberation Army. Whether or not we can achieve this will have a decisive bearing on whether or not we can successfully fulfill the entire task in party rectification. Therefore, this task must be done well and should not be carried out perfunctorily and superficially. At the same time, it is necessary to closely rally around the central task of economic construction and make reforms while carrying out party rectification and to make use of party rectification in promoting production and work in other fields.

We must grasp work in other fields as well as struggle even better around the central task of economic construction. We must firmly strengthen the party's leadership on the ideological front, conscientiously and correctly clear away spiritual contamination, and promote the development of socialist spiritual civilization. We must continue to do a good job in carrying out structural reforms and in reforming the economic system, and exert even greater efforts in realizing the goal of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent. We must continue to deal severe blows to serious criminal activities in the economic field and to criminal offenses that undermine socialism, strengthen the socialist legal system, and consolidate the socialist system.

History is created by the people. To create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, it is necessary, in the final analysis, to rely on our efforts to bring into full play the wisdom and strength of the broad masses of workers, peasants, and intellectuals and all patriotic people. By resolutely trusting and relying on the people in all work, by paying attention to having a good grasp of policy, and by further developing the political situation characterized by stability, unity, and liveliness, we will definitely be able to fully mobilize the initiative of hundreds of millions of people to achieve new and enormous progress in the new year.

We will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1984. Comrades in all fields of endeavor: Let us greet the founding of our glorious motherland with outstanding achievements in creating a new situation!

DENG YINGCHAO SPEAKS AT CPPCC NEW YEAR RECEPTION

OWO20116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- Speech by Comrade Deng Yingchao at New Year tea party of the CPPCC National Committee

(1 January 1984)

Fellow members of the CPPCC National Committee, friends, comrades:

This hall in which we have gathered today to mark the beginning of the new year 1984 is permeated with an atmosphere of jubilation. Allow me to wish you who are present here, personages of all democratic parties, democrats without party affiliations, people of all nationalities across the country, comrades working hard on all fronts, friends, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese nationals living in other countries throughout the world, a happy new year!

Over the past year and more since the convening of the 12th party congress, people of all nationalities throughout the country have achieved major accomplishments in striving to create a new situation for socialist modernization. Last year's national economic development was much better than anticipated, and all major plans and targets are to be overfulfilled. Thanks to the triumph over serious floods and droughts, agricultural output set a record high. Industrial production continues to advance steadily. Conspicuous successes have been accomplished in achieving better economic performance, cutting losses and increasing profits and revenues, curtailing expenditure, and concentrating financial resources on key construction projects. It is expected that the nation's revenue and expenditure will be in the main balanced. The people's living standards keep improving. As a consequence of striking at serious criminal activities and building a civilization with socialist spirit, social order and the general mood of society have conspicuously changed for the better. Not long ago the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee made the decision to rectify the party and set forth the tasks of strengthening the party's leadership over the ideological front and eradicating spiritual pollution. Party rectification is aimed at solving the problems of serious impurity in ideology, work style, and organization within the Communist Party and will never be extended to the country's democratic parties, democrats, and other people without party affiliations. Our only sincere hope is to benefit from the criticism and help from our friends and the masses outside the Communist Party.

Eradication of spiritual pollution primarily means opposing and criticizing erroneous statements and actions that depart from Marxism and the socialist path. It is designed to overcome the harmful effects which the decadent concept of profiteering and obscene books may exert on people in the Communist Party and various walks of life, and especially on the young people. The effort fully conforms to the relevant provisions in our country's Constitution and law on the people's democratic rights and will be made strictly in accordance with them. As shown by the remarks made by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council, as well as by the discussions at the NPC Standing Committee, the lines drawn in applying the policy of eradicating spiritual pollution are now very clear, and no attempts to expand its scope will be allowed. Party rectification and eradication of spiritual pollution will definitely not lead to any arbitrariness, suppression, and turmoil. Both party rectification and eradication of spiritual pollution will help -- not hinder -- our country to continue its policies of opening up to the rest of the world, enlivening its domestic economy, conducting cultural exchanges with foreign countries, and implementing the principles of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" in the academic and cultural fields, while accelerating the reform of our country's economic structure.

For this reason, people of all nationalities, members of all democratic parties and personages without party affiliations, like members of the Communist Party, earnestly hope that these two important events will proceed soundly, and that complete success will be achieved.

In recent years various democratic parties and the democratic people without party affiliations have made tremendous progress in doing their work. They have made valuable contributions to developing China's socialism, to implementing the policy on intellectuals, to expanding the patriotic united front, and to promoting the reunification of the motherland. Recently various democratic parties have held in succession their own respective congresses and plenary sessions of their central committees, and they have adopted important resolutions on how they can further develop their own work under the new conditions and on how they can help the CPC do a good job in carrying out party rectification. At the same time, they have also formed their new leading organs. Here I wish to extend my warm greetings and sincere appreciation, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, to the various democratic parties.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee China has greatly increased its contacts with foreign countries. We wish to thank the governments and peoples of all those countries that have cooperated with us on an equal basis and given us assistance. In recent years, General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang, Chairman Peng Zhen, and other Chinese leaders have visited many friendly nations. When they visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia, the 11 African nations and Japan, they were given an especially rousing welcome by the governments and peoples of these nations wherever they went. Here I wish to wholeheartedly thank them on behalf of our party and the people of our country. During this period, China has received the heads of state and government, parliament speakers, and congressional delegations from many friendly nations. All this has greatly deepened mutual understanding and strengthened friendship between China and these nations. The Chinese people highly respect and warmly support the gigantic movement launched by the peoples in various countries throughout the world to oppose the nuclear threat and to realistically promote disarmament, eliminate the risks of war, and safeguard world peace. The Chinese people also highly respect and warmly support the just struggle waged by various oppressed nations for national independence and for safeguarding national sovereignty.

To realize the reunification of the motherland is one of China's three major tasks for the 1980's. On New Year's Day of 1979, the NPC Standing Committee issued a "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan." On the eve of the "1 October" National Day of 1981, Chairman Ye Jianying put forward the principle and policy on Taiwan's return to the motherland and the peaceful reunification of China (the 9-point principle). Following this the leaders of our party and state time and again reaffirmed and made unremitting efforts for this proposal. In June 1983, Chairman Deng Xiaoping further elucidated the specific propositions of the Chinese Government and people for the reunification of the motherland in a conversation with Professor Yang Liyu. We have suggested that the Communist Party and the Kuomintang hold negotiations on an equal footing, and carry out a third round of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation to jointly achieve the motherland's reunification. We have suggested that postal, transport, and trade relations be established and that Taiwan's current socioeconomic system, the way of life there, and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries remain unchanged after it becomes a special administrative region. We have also stated: No encroachments would be allowed on the right to possess and inherit private property, houses, land and enterprises or foreign investments, and that Taiwan's local finances would be subsidized according to current circumstances, and so on. All of this proceeds from the interests of the Taiwan authorities, the people in Taiwan, and the entire motherland.

We are always ready to listen to the opinions of the Taiwan authorities and the people there on how to achieve a peaceful reunification of the nation, on how to improve on our suggestions and put them into effect step-by-step, what consultations and discussions should be conducted, what measures should be taken, and what kind of new propositions should be put forward. The concern shown by the people in Taiwan over the settlement of the Taiwan issue is definitely conducive to the realization of the reunification of the motherland. The activities of a handful of people in Taiwan for the "independence of Taiwan" have gone against the will and the interests of the people in Taiwan, and run counter to the interests of the motherland's reunification and national unity. As for relations between Taiwan and the mainland, unity brings stability, while division causes danger. This is a cardinal principle concerning our nation's interests as well as an objective truth known to all.

The Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have been separated for dozens of years. At this late hour, anyone who persists in obstructing the country's reunification would be unworthy of both his ancestors and his descendants. I hereby again invite persons among the Taiwan authorities and the compatriots and kinsfolk in Taiwan to visit the mainland, in various capacities and by various means, to see their relatives and friends, or to lecture, work, attend schools or pursue advanced studies. They would be accorded a cordial and warm reception by the people on the mainland, and their freedom to come and go would be guaranteed. At the same time, the compatriots in Taiwan are welcome to offer their valuable suggestions on the motherland's construction.

Taiwan is a sacred part of Chinese territory. The Taiwan issue is entirely a matter for the Chinese people themselves. The issue can certainly be properly solved by our own people through discussions. There is plenty of time for further consideration if some people still have not come around to see reason. Here I would like to remind Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and his colleagues that they must see that foreign interference in China's internal affairs will never come to an end so long as peaceful reunification is not realized. Not long ago, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a so-called resolution on "Taiwan's future." Certain people and congressmen in the United States are prone to infringing on the sovereignty of other countries. The third congress of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, which had just closed, sternly condemned this kind of hegemony and completely supported the strong protest lodged with the U.S. Government by the Chinese Government in this regard. The third session of the sixth NPC Standing Committee had adopted a "resolution endorsing the report on China's diplomatic work and condemning the U.S. Congress for the serious incidents of creating 'two Chinas.'" The stand of the resolution is the same as adopted by the CPPCC. Everyone knows that the headquarters of the "Taiwan Independence Movement" is located in the United States. Some people with power and influence in the United States openly support "Taiwan independence" activities and think that they have Taiwan in their pocket. Acts such as these are obviously a gross insult to the people in Taiwan, and it is also worth pondering whether they forebode fortune or disaster for the future of the Taiwan authorities.

All friends and comrades who have participated in the CPPCC are shouldering the heavy responsibilities entrusted by the people of all nationalities throughout the nation. It is hoped that you will exert even greater efforts in the new year to make the motherland even more prosperous and realize the reunification of the motherland at an early date.

YAO YILIN SAYS POLICY OF OPENING TO OUTSIDE UNCHANGED

OWO20315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin has described opening to the rest of the world as a "basic national policy" that China would follow in the years to come. This long-term affirmed by China's Constitution would remain unchanged, the vice-premier said in an exclusive year-end interview with XINHUA.

Having described China's economic developments in 1983 and the goals in the new year, Yao expressed the hope that more foreign countries would enter into joint ventures with Chinese economic organizations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Foreign investment and loans were also welcome, he said. "All these are in keeping with the interests of both China and the participating foreign countries," he said.

While admitting that China and Western countries had different political systems, he said, advanced science and technology as well as managerial knowledge were not confined by national boundaries. Asked to comment on the assertion that there were certain obstacles to joint ventures between China and foreign countries and to foreign investment in China, the vice-premier said: "As far as China's principles and policies are concerned there is no obstacle."

China's import and export would continue to increase in 1984, Yao said. It would import industrial raw materials, technology and equipment to speed up its modernization program. "We invite all those who want to do business with us to come for trade talks," he said. Naturally, Yao added, as a buyer, China would first of all consider its own needs and interests as for what and when to buy and judge whether the equipment offered was advanced and competitive in price. At the same time, he said, China would also have to consider its ability to pay. All those willing to do business with China would enter into bilateral or multilateral trade with it if their offerings met the country's needs and if they followed the principle of mutual benefit, he said. "If you fail the first time," the vice-premier said with a touch of humor, "please don't feel upset. Come back for another try."

China had one billion people and a potentially huge market, he said. "Our door is always open to all those who are willing to cooperate with us and follow the principle of equality and mutual benefit," he said. "Our economic cooperation with other countries has a broad prospect."

Views 1984 Economic Prospects

OW311122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin predicted here today that China's agricultural and industrial output would increase by four and five percent respectively in 1984.

In a XINHUA interview, Yao said retail sales of commodities are expected to rise by eight percent in 1984, while revenue and expenditure will remain basically balanced. To achieve this, he said, China should strive for another good harvest and further development of the rural commodity economy by improving the job responsibility system and stabilizing land contract systems in 1984. In industry, he said, China should complete the readjustment of its existing enterprises, reform and adjust the product mix and the structure of industry and enterprises and continue the technical upgrading of outdated plants. At the same time, he added, the country's energy, communications and power industries should strive for speedier development.

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Yao said China's domestic political scene was marked by increased stability, and the economic situation in 1983 was the best since the Third Plenum of the 11th Communist Party Central Committee in late 1978. Social conduct was also noticeably improved, he added.

As highlights of China's national economy in 1983, Yao noted that:

- Grain output reached 370 million tons, 20 million tons more than in 1982, while the cotton harvest was more than 4.25 million tons. Grain production grew at an average of 7.1 percent in the past three years;
- Industrial output value increased by more than 10 percent, with a 7.2 percent average growth rate over the past three years;
- Commodity retail sales went up by 10 percent;
- Fixed assets investment for capital construction and renovating or upgrading enterprises was estimated at 86 billion yuan (about 43 billion U.S. dollars);
- Revenue and expenditure maintained a basic balance and deficits were kept within the predicted scope. A favorable balance of foreign trade was registered, with a surplus in foreign exchange;
- 390,000 students were enrolled in institutions of higher learning while 470,000 more entered secondary technical schools, showing gains of 80,000 and 50,000 respectively over 1982.
- The average monthly income of workers and government functionaries increased by 6.5 percent, while the increase for peasants was no less than 10 percent.

Vice-Premier Yao attributed 1983's developments to the implementation of correct policies during the past few years. China would continue to pursue its present economic policies to ensure sustained development, he stressed.

XI ZHONGXUN ADDRESSES CPPCC, UNITED FRONT

OW310110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1552 GMT 28 Dec 83

[By reporter Li Shangxi]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- At the discussion meeting of the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee on the implementation of policies this afternoon, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, said that the whole party must make further efforts to insure that policies are implemented.

In September this year, the CPC Central Committee gave its approval for the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee to organize investigation teams to examine and supervise the implementation of policies with regard to CPPCC members at various levels in the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

In October, the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee organized eight investigation teams, which spent about a month conducting investigations in north, northeast, east, central-south, southwest and northwest China. From 17 to 28 December, the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee jointly held a discussion meeting to hear a report by CPPCC National Committee Secretary General Peng Youjin on the findings of the investigation teams on policy implementation, exchange the experiences of various places in implementing policies, and study how to further strengthen the implementation of policies.

Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke at the meeting. The meeting was attended by 200 people, including vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee currently in Beijing, responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, responsible persons of CPPCC committees and united front work departments of party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, responsible persons of departments concerned from central state organs, and members of the policy implementation investigation teams of the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee.

In his speech today Xi Zhongxun pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, by setting things right very great successes have been achieved in the implementation of policies. The joint organization of the policy implementation investigation team by the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee this time to conduct investigations and solve problems in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions is a vivid reflection of the cooperation between the party and the nonparty people and the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity between party and nonparty people. We should also promote this spirit in other fields of work. It also reflects the lively scene that prevails in our country of many parties working together under the leadership of the Communist Party, all concerned about affairs of state and all participating in running the country.

Xi Zhongxun said that in implementing policies, although we have done a great deal of work and achieved very good results, some problems remain unresolved. The whole party must attach great ideological importance to this task and make a determined effort to carry it through. We must realize that the implementation of policies is not just to solve the practical problems of a few persons or of a locality or department, but rather concerns the question of arousing the socialist enthusiasm of millions of people, the political influence at home and abroad, the prestige and reputation of the party and state, and the fundamental turn for the better in party style and social conduct. The whole party must understand from this political level the great significance of further strengthening the implementation of policies and fully recognize its urgency.

He said that only by making still greater efforts to carry out this task successfully will it be possible to further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and to accelerate the socialist modernization drive and the realization of the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Xi Zhongxun said that to further implement policies it is necessary to stress effectiveness in work. The most important thing is not to issue more documents but to inspect one place after another and solve problems one by one as soon as they are discovered. On some typical examples, circulars should be issued.

In pursuing this task, the localities and departments should demonstrate the greatest spirit to be practical and show the greatest daring and resolution. It should be carried on in conjunction with the party rectification, because many problems in implementing policies are related to the rectification of the party's ideology and work style and the consolidation of party organizations. It is necessary to follow the guideline that reforms should be carried out while party rectification is going on so that there is no letup in either party rectification or other work. In the course of party rectification, if failure to implement policies is discovered, attention must be paid promptly to their implementation.

He stressed that the implementation of policies is an important task of the whole party. Party committees and governments at all levels must continue to strengthen the leadership for this task and never give up until the policies are properly implemented.

Xi Zhongxun said that to further implement policies it is imperative to conduct investigations and studies on some complicated problems and make concrete and realistic policy decisions based on actual conditions. With regard to the wrongly handled persons and cases in past political movements, especially in the "Cultural Revolution," if there still are some problems unsettled in their redressing it is necessary to conduct further studies and arrive at realistic and correct solutions. As to privately owned goods which were confiscated during the "Cultural Revolution," they should be handled in a realistic, fair, and reasonable manner based on concrete circumstances. With regard to private housing occupied by others, it is necessary to adopt firm measures for settlement. In short, in implementing policies it is imperative to persist in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Cases which were wrongly handled 100 percent should be redressed 100 percent; and cases which were wrongly handled to a certain extent should be redressed to the same extent. We must not shift the responsibility to our superiors or subordinates but must take the initiative to actively solve the problems which should be solved. We should resolutely oppose acts which defy organization and discipline and we must oppose the bureaucratic work style.

CPC RECTIFICATION COMMISSION ISSUES CIRCULAR

OW022222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0731 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Party Rectification Guidance Commission of the CPC Central Committee states in its sixth circular that party committees and leading party groups of all units engaged in the first-stage party rectification must implement the principles of rectifying the party organizations and correcting their misdeeds simultaneously and act immediately to solve problems that can be solved, and that, to enable the masses inside and outside the party to see promptly the actual results of party rectification, heighten their confidence continuously and enhance the smooth progress of party rectification, they must not merely pay lip service to their work, or perform their duties perfunctorily.

The full text of the circular follows:

Circular of the Party Rectification Guidance Commission of the CPC Central Committee Urging Party Committees and Leading Party Groups of All Units Engaged in First-Stage Party Rectification To Implement the Principle of Rectifying Party Organizations and Correcting Their Misdeeds Simultaneously

(1 January 1984)

The Central Committee has stated in its decision on party rectification that "in the process of rectifying party organizations, we should resolutely and promptly solve all problems that can be solved immediately so that people both inside the party and out can see in good time the actual results of the party rectification."

Rectifying party organizations and correcting their misdeeds is an important principle for the current party rectification, that must be adhered to at all stages of party rectification. On the basis of carrying out investigation and study and discussing issues fully, party committees and leading party groups of all units engaged in first-stage party rectification must work out specific plans and measures on correcting their misdeeds while rectifying themselves. As they start to study the documents about party rectification, they must also act immediately to solve all problems that can be solved. They must use vivid examples to show the masses inside the party and out their determination that the "party organizations will not be perfunctorily rectified" to forge closer ties with the masses, constantly heighten their confidence in party rectification and push the project forward smoothly.

The guideline that rectification of party organizations must be carried out simultaneously with correcting their misdeeds must be followed while rectifying the party organizations in four respects. However, in view of the fact that the party's work style has a direct bearing on its image and prestige and on the masses' vital interests and their confidence in party rectification, the stress of the guideline must be laid on checking the seriously unhealthy tendencies within the party, especially misdeeds of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of one's authority and position and bureaucratic attitude of being irresponsible to the party and the people.

As to checking the misdeed of seeking personal gain by using one's authority and position, party organizations should first of all solve problems that people are most concerned with and about which they have the most complaints, and problems which have a broad educational significance. In light of that principle, they should begin with paying special attention to the following:

1. As party rectification starts, no leading party cadre at any level is allowed to meddle in the employment, job assignment or job transfer of his children or relatives; all such matters shall be handled by the labor and personnel affairs departments in accordance with the party's principles and policies and government regulations;
2. Without exception, the distribution of housing will be handled by housing committees or housing groups of various departments or units under the unified leadership of their party committees or leading party groups. No leading party cadre is allowed to make personal decisions, let alone approve the decisions himself. Members of the housing committees or groups should be people who have strong party spirit and who are fair-minded;
3. The state's financial rules and regulations must be strictly observed; use of public funds for private dinners or gifts is not allowed; and giving or accepting bribes is particularly forbidden;
4. No one is allowed to violate the state law, or to connive with or shield criminal offenders or resort to any means to influence or interfere with the state's judicial work. No one is allowed to intercede or plead for his children or relatives who have committed offenses.

Party committees or leading party groups at all levels must make unremitting efforts to solve such problems one by one and must not merely pay lip service to solving them. Such matters are what the masses, including party members, are most concerned with. They consider whether or not such problems can be solved as an important indication of whether or not those leading cadres who seek personal gain by taking advantage of their authority can be stopped, and whether or not there will be a fundamental change for the better in the conduct of party members.

In accordance with their actual situation, party committees or leading party groups of all localities, departments, and units should select one or two instances from the above-mentioned problems as starting points to unfold promptly the work of rectifying party organizations and correcting misdeeds simultaneously and grasp the work with really fruitful results. It is especially necessary to probe and deal seriously with those leading party cadres who continue to use their positions and power to seek personal gain and to violate the law and discipline after the commencement of party rectification. From among them, typical cases should be selected and made known to all by circulars or by public announcements.

In correcting the bureaucratic style of being irresponsible toward the party and people, party committees or leading party groups of all localities, departments and units should solicit opinions from the broad masses, both inside and outside the party, and then start from those matters the masses are most concerned about and which have the most serious influence. For example, they should investigate seriously and deal with cases involving heavy political and economic losses to the party and state as a result of serious neglect of duty on the part of leading party cadres, quickly solve problems long left unsettled because of the style of avoiding responsibilities and nitpicking, and make a conscientious effort to cut the number of unnecessary meetings and documents in order to be freed from the burden of "mountains of paper and meetings." Another example is to make a real effort to dig for facts in investigations and studies and to rely on the masses to raise work efficiency, showing concern for the well-being of the masses, and making a real success of managing mess halls in various higher-educational institutions and other organizations by carrying forward the past fine tradition of "secretaries personally going to mess halls." When the above-mentioned work is done well and is followed by continued efforts toward solving more problems, the broad masses both inside and outside the party will see that a profound change has certainly taken place in our style of leadership.

Now party committees or party leading groups of some localities and departments have begun to achieve conspicuous results in grasping the work of rectifying party organizations and correcting misdeeds simultaneously. The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee has organized a special work force to examine and deal with the problem of some leading party cadres taking advantage of their positions and power to do unhealthy things in changing rural household registration records to urban household registration records and in recruiting, transferring, and assigning staff members and workers. It has achieved initial results in this respect. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has investigated resolutely the unhealthy practice of the Chongwenmen Hotel in connection with the national new products exhibition and has thus drawn strong responses from the masses. In Hebei Province, leading party groups of the provincial agricultural department, supply and marketing cooperative, education departments, forestry department, and scientific and technological commission have solved a number of problems about which the masses have serious complaints. These had to be solved promptly because their work of party rectification started in early November last year.

The experience of these units indicates that as long as we study in depth the documents on party rectification to truly raise our level of understanding, we will arouse our zeal in and consciousness of rectifying party organizations and correcting misdeeds simultaneously. It also indicates the work of rectifying party organizations and correcting misdeeds can proceed satisfactorily and with quick results and the party's prestige among the masses can be elevated, as long as party committees or party leading groups resolve to do so and pool the wisdom and efforts of every party member.

It is hoped that those units that have already begun the work of rectifying party organizations and correcting misdeeds simultaneously will carry forward their achievements, sum up their experience, and continue to advance. Units that have not yet started such work should take immediate action to do so without delay.

Basically, the guidelines contained in this circular will also apply to the units involved in second-stage party rectification. Party organizations of all units involved in second-stage party rectification should organize party members to study the documents on party rectification seriously, raise their ideological consciousness, put the regular activities of party organizations on a sound basis, and correct all unhealthy trends. Party members and party cadres who have committed various kinds of mistakes should take the initiative to correct their mistakes and should not wait until party rectification begins in their respective units.

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RURAL WORK

OW311836 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 28 Dec 83

[By XINHUA reporters Liu Bang and Ji Bin]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee recently held a national conference on rural work in Beijing. The tasks of the conference were to analyze the rural situation since the publication of the 1983 No 1 document, "On Certain Questions Concerning Current Rural Economic Policies," issued by the CPC Central Committee at the beginning of 1983; to formulate guidelines for rural work in 1984; and to make proposals to the party Central Committee to further meet the needs of, maintain, and develop the new situation in the rural areas.

The conference delegates unanimously held that the target, principles, and policies put forward in the 1983 No 1 document of the CPC Central Committee have been proven correct after a year of practice and suggested that the document be made formal to guide rural work and be implemented in the future.

Comrades attending the conference analyzed various aspects of the rural situation and emphatically pointed out: In carrying out rural work in 1984, stress should be laid on further perfecting the production responsibility system and stabilizing farmland contracting to encourage peasants to make more rational and effective use of land and increase production. They noted that most current contracts are for 1-3 years and that the peasants want a longer contracting period. They held that the peasants' demand is reasonable and should be satisfied in order to promote economic development in rural areas.

The peasants also hoped to further activate the economy, facilitate the exchange of commodities, and solve the problem of difficulties in buying and selling. The delegates to the conference unanimously agreed that expansion of commodity production was essential to rural prosperity, modernization of agriculture, and the attainment of the grand economic goals set by the 12th CPC National Congress. They held that it is necessary to improve service for rural producers both before and after production and help peasants in the supply of means of production, marketing their products, scientific and technological work, transportation, and obtaining market information and bank loans in order to further promote the development of commodity production in the rural areas. They called for grasping the work conscientiously and achieving further successes.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the first plenary session of the conference at Huairentang. Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, delivered a long speech at the conference.

Yao Yilin, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, spoke at the conference on China's economic situation, concentration of funds on top-priority capital construction projects, bringing agricultural relations into better balance, and adjusting supply and demand for materials used in agriculture.

In his speech, Wan Li fully affirmed the excellent situation in the rural areas during the past year. He said: In 1983, the responsibility system linking output with individual economic benefits spread throughout the countryside. This meant in-depth reforms of the rural management system. In 1983, China's agricultural production continued to rise despite natural calamities. Rural commodity production grew on an unprecedented scale and many localities began to utilize local natural resources and develop the range and quality of production. He said: More than 90 percent of China's peasant families have adopted the household-based responsibility system. This is extremely significant in building socialism with distinct Chinese characteristics.

Wan Li gladly noted that China's agriculture has shifted from the previous concentration on grain crops to a diversified economy combining agriculture, industry, and commerce. A rural economic network covering science and technology, commodity circulation, and other areas has been created and the prospects for a vigorous growth of agricultural production are good. He pointed out: The rural economic base as a whole remains very weak. For some areas, increased output over the past few years is actually, to some extent, the restoration of production. The living standard of all Chinese peasants has improved markedly, but the improvement is not balanced. Peasants in some isolated areas still have financial difficulties. With the continuous rise in production and the expansion of a diversified rural economy, making the superstructure and relations of production suit the changing situation is a pressing problem.

Wan Li said: We are at a crucial point. If the problem is solved appropriately, the good rural situation will get even better; otherwise, we will have difficulties in consolidating the excellent situation and may even lose what we have already achieved. In order to solve the problem, we must improve our leadership and proceed from the Marxist viewpoint of developing social production, from promoting commodity production in the rural areas, and from building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should go into reality, conduct thoroughgoing investigations, and study and be bold in carrying out reforms in spite of the difficulties. In conclusion, Wan Li put forward several tasks to be grasped in the rural areas during 1984. He hoped that the delegates to the conference would fully discuss those tasks.

Comrades in charge of rural and financial work from various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; the responsible comrades of departments concerned at the central level; and other related delegates attending the conference have seriously discussed the speeches by Comrades Wan Li, Yao Yilin, and Tian Jiyun in the light of their respective situations. They all supported the party Central Committee's important strategic policy.

The conference was conducted in a democratic spirit and all delegates spoke without inhibition. They penetratingly analyzed the current situation in China's rural areas based on the viewpoint of social development and the standpoint that production relations must suit the level of the development of productivity. They also discussed and studied the trend of developing commodity production in the rural areas on a massive scale and offered many good opinions and beneficial suggestions on strengthening rural work.

During the conference, Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, delivered a speech entitled: "Several Problems in Making Progress in the Rural Areas." In the spirit of combining theory with practice, he explained the significance of leading small and scattered family operations into the cooperative economy through the contract system of linking remuneration to output and the objective need of a household-based contract system for a long time. He answered many questions of general interest, including "whether a household-based operation means totally abandoning large-scale efficiency in the future," "whether the separation of ownership and right of farmland use will encourage a predatory type of operation," and "whether the long period of household-based operations on farmlands by peasants will constitute de facto occupation of farmlands by individual people." He discussed the broad future and the outlook for promoting the contract system of linking remuneration to output and socialist modern agriculture with both centralized and decentralized operation and distinct Chinese characteristics. He also explained the historical significance of developing commodity production in the rural areas and the policy of promoting technical transformation there.

Also attending the opening ceremony of the conference were Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council; as well as comrades in charge of rural and financial work from various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; responsible comrades of departments concerned at the central level; and representatives of other departments concerned, totaling more than 400 people.

NUCLEAR INDUSTRY MINISTRY COMMENDS UNITS

W302100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 28 Dec 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Hong Tianguo and XINHUA reporter Chen Xiang'an]

Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Nuclear Industry has held a meeting to commend those who have done well in the campaign for the "five stresses, four beauties, and three ardent loves." Nearly 40 advanced units and more than 60 advanced individuals received awards at the meeting.

This morning Yao Yilin, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, and other leading comrades awarded banners and certificates of honor to the advanced units and individuals at the commendation meeting. Zhang Aiping extended warm congratulations to the meeting on behalf of the State Council, the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun wei 0022 1135 6511 1201], and the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense. He said: The broad masses of staff members and workers on the nuclear industry front are a contingent noted for self-reliance, arduous struggle, and capability to fight hard battles under difficult conditions. For more than 20 years this contingent has taken root in the Gobi desert, grasslands, and deep mountains and has made striking contributions to the national defense industry. He called on all staff members and workers to seriously implement the principle of "adjusting their work to serving civilian needs while at the same time ensuring the fulfillment of military requirements."

Over the past few years, the campaign for the "five stresses, four beauties, and three ardent loves" on the nuclear industry front has developed step by step from the stage of focusing on the control of environmental contamination and taking shock actions to change the dirty, disorderly, and unsightly state to the stage of strengthening education in patriotism and communism and building civilized units.

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New efforts are being made toward the institution of relevant rules and regulations to be observed constantly. Representatives attending the commendation meeting pledged to give fuller play to their exemplary role in building the spiritual as well as the material civilization and to make fresh contributions to bringing about a new situation in developing the nuclear industry.

CPC PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR ON CHEN YUN BOOK

OW311347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular, urging literary and art workers to examine their actual situation and earnestly study "Comrade Chen Yun's Talks and Letters on Pingtan" [storytelling and ballad singing in Suzhou dialect].

The circular says: Comrade Chen Yun's work is not only a scientific summation of the development of the art of pingtan after the founding of the republic and the lessons that have been drawn during the process, but also contains many important opinions concerning the party and the state's literary and art work as well as the entire socialist literary and art cause. For example, he made brilliant expositions on a whole series of principles and policies such as: Literature and art must serve the people and follow the socialist course; the fundamental criterion for judging whether or not a piece of work is good is to see whether or not it is beneficial to the people; literature and art must reflect real struggles and keep abreast with the requirements of time, and works with modern themes must assume the dominant role; the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" must be further implemented; the party's leadership over literature and art must be strengthened; literary and art criticism must be intensified and the erroneous tendency to pay attention to nothing but box office value must be combated; traditional stories must be correctly handled by making an effort to preserve the best traditional stories while also telling new ones; attention must be given to building a contingent of literary and art workers, and literary and art workers must study the works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, and go deep into the realities of life; and so forth.

The circular points out that Chen Yun's book is an important work about Marxist ideology on literature and art, that it has enriched Mao Zedong Literature and Art Thought in certain important areas, and that it is an important guide for building a socialist spiritual civilization, rectifying the party, eradicating spiritual pollution on the literary and art front, upholding the banner of socialist literature and art, bringing about a flourishing socialist literature and art, and satisfying the people's ever-rising cultural and spiritual needs.

The circular expresses the hope that people in literary and art circles will, while carrying out party rectification, eradicating spiritual pollution, and studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the important documents of the 2d plenary session of the 12th party congress, earnestly study "Comrade Chen Yun's Talks and Letters on Pingtan," fully understand its gist, examine their own work and thinking, review their experiences, and carry out criticism and self-criticism to heighten their ideological level, hold the banner of socialist literature and art even higher, and push forward the cause of socialist literature and art.

XINHUA Reviews Book

OW311610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- The book "Comrade Chen Yun's Talks and Letters on Pingtan" has been published by the China Quyi Publishing House. It will be on sale at the XINHUA Bookstores in Beijing and other parts of the country beginning 1 January 1984.

For many years Comrade Chen Yun has spent his leisure hours and recuperation time listening to numerous pingtan stories and meeting with many pingtan performers and writers as well as cadres in charge of quyi [all forms of folk art] work. Out of a sense of responsibility characterized by his consistent concern for the party's propaganda work and in a conscientious, meticulous, and realistic manner characteristic of him, he has thoroughly investigated and studied pingtan art and has accordingly published many important views. This book contains 40 talks, articles, and letters written by Comrade Chen Yun from 1959 to 1983, most of which are being published for the first time. Comrade Chen Yun's book upholds and enriches Mao Zedong Thought in literature and art and has tremendous significance for guiding pingtan art as well as literary and art work in general in China.

In this book, Comrade Chen Yun repeatedly stresses the necessity of promoting and supporting the writing and performance of new pingtan stories and of upholding the principle of performing new pingtan works in particular. He earnestly hopes that artists will strive to write new stories that reflect the life of struggle in reality, and says: "This is dictated by the needs of our times and of revolution." Understanding that new things tend to be somewhat "out of shape" but have good vitality, Comrade Chen Yun says: "We should support new things." He says: "Applaud an old story only when it is 30-percent good." To show his support for new stories, in the early 1960's Comrade Chen Yun explained the related historical background and geographical features in the works "Qingchun Zhi Ge" ["Song of Youth"] and "Lin Hai Xue Yuan" ["A Sea of Forest and a Plain of Snow"] to the comrades writing and performing these two pieces. Comrade Chen Yun has warmly supported and highly appraised the performance of the medium-length pingtan work "Zhen Qing Jia Yi" ["Sincerity and Insincerity"], and outstanding work which has appeared in recent years.

Comrade Chen Yun also points out that it is necessary to extensively perform new pieces in factories and rural areas. Comrades performing the new pieces should keep in touch with real life and strive to improve the artistic quality of these works.

Comrade Chen Yun also attaches great importance to traditional works. He says: "Letting a hundred flowers blossom means performing new works while striving to preserve the good parts of traditional works." He gives many valuable opinions regarding the exploration, systematization, publications, reform, and development of traditional works.

Regarding the relationship between the ideological and the recreational aspects, Comrade Chen Yun points out that the recreational aspect of quyi should not be overlooked. He says: "We should understand the audience. They attend quyi performances out of cultural and recreational needs; they are not attending political classes. Even people who make reports need to make a few amusing remarks now and then. The purpose of ideological education should be achieved through artistic means."

To guarantee the sound development of pingtan art, Comrade Chen Yun explicitly lays down in his book the requirement of "Taking the correct road of creating talents and stories" and stresses that performers should pay attention to the study of Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Mao Zedong, learn general knowledge, and constantly raise their ideological and political levels and their literacy. Comrade Chen Yun sternly criticizes the harmful trend in the pingtan repertoire and performances in recent years, which is characterized by catering to the vulgar taste of some audiences and seeking only box-office value. He suggests that supervision over the pingtan repertoire and performances be tightened. This is important in preventing corrosion by bourgeois ideas and for the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The book "Comrade Chen Yun's Talks and Letters on Pingtan" is available in hardcover and paperback editions and consists of more than 60,000 characters.

WAN LI, LI PENG SPEAK AT ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE

OW011044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 31 Dec 83

[By reporters Xu Yaozhong, Ge Daxing]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- The second national conference on environmental protection opened ceremoniously at the capital's Great Hall of the People today.

Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Li Peng, Zhang Jingfu, Wang Bingqian, Song Ping, Hong Xuezhi, Zhou Peiyuan, Fei Xiaotong and others were present at the opening ceremony, which was chaired by Vice Premier Wan Li.

Wan Li emphatically pointed out at the meeting that doing a good job in protecting the environment is an important indication of how responsible party committees and governments at various levels are in serving the people. He said that all areas and departments must fully understand the importance of the task of protecting the environment and set up the necessary organs and assign the necessary personnel to take charge of the task. Environmental protection must be codified into law through legislation and supervision over this task must be intensified, he said.

The conference's agenda includes reviewing what the nation has accomplished in protecting the environment over the last decade since the first national conference on environmental protection, studying the nation's principles and policies for environmental protection during the new period and setting forth immediate and long-range objectives and tasks of environmental protection. Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, read a written message from Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

On behalf of the State Council, Vice Premier Li Peng made a report on environmental protection. Li Peng said: China has made much progress in protecting its environment during the past 10 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, China's environmental conditions today are still unsatisfactory, and the environmental issue is still one of the major national issues that need to be resolved. He pointed out that a good environment and a sound ecology are essential for a modern society, and that we must never do such stupid things as wrecking our own homes and destroying living conditions. For this reason, he said, environmental protection is a strategic task and an important national policy in our country's modernization drive.

Regarding the nation's objectives in environmental protection, Li Peng pointed out that China will strive to control pollution and restore a favorable ecological balance throughout the country by the end of this century, and that a clean, beautiful and quiet environment will be created in urban and rural areas, making China's environment suitable for economic growth and an improvement in the people's material and cultural standards. The guideline for carrying out environmental protection work is to synchronize economic construction, urban and rural construction and environmental construction in a way that economic, social and environmental effects can be achieved simultaneously.

Li Peng said: The problem of environmental pollution and ecological destruction must be resolved in the course of economic construction. While protecting the environment, we must continue to adhere to the principle of putting prevention in the first place and combine it with control measures. While studying the feasibility of large capital construction projects and the development of natural resources, the environmental factors must also be considered. Prevention and control of industrial pollution must be integrated with technical transformation of enterprises. Protection of the agricultural environment must be integrated with rational development as well as utilization of agricultural resources and economic diversification. The existing commune-operated and brigade-operated industrial units are causing serious pollution and they must have this problem taken care of within a set time limit. Those that must be reorganized or closed must do so with resolve. The urban areas' environmental protection must be integrated with their planning and development projects and urban administration as well as with the relocation of industrial sites and use of cleaner energy resources so that comprehensive control of industrial wastes and noise pollution can be expedited.

Li Peng urged all departments under the State Council and all local governments to consider environmental protection an important task and handle it earnestly and responsibly. He said that ministers, governors, mayors and county magistrates must take charge of the task of environmental protection in their own departments and areas and personally handle the conspicuous environmental and pollution issues that the masses have complained about a lot. He said that since cadres are obligated to serve the people, those who are governors, mayors and county magistrates must accomplish something in improving the people's living environment.

XU XIANGQIAN VISITS GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS

HK020712 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] On the morning of New Year's Day, Xu Xiangqian, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, spent New Year's Day together with leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA Units in Guangzhou. Vice Chairman Xu was in good spirits. Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Wang Meng, and others wished Comrade Xu Xiangqian good health and a long life. Vice Chairman Xu cordially shook hands with all present and exchanged greetings on the new year.

Vice Chairman Xu said: In the past year, great achievements have been made regarding various kinds of work such as education and training, simplification and reorganization of structure in the Guangzhou PLA units. In the new year, the directive of the central authorities on doing a good job both in party rectification and in routine work should be implemented, reforms during rectification should be carried out, and party rectification should be grasped to promote the building of the units. You are guarding the great southern gate of the motherland, and war preparation work should be firmly grasped. Be always ready and vigilant.

Vice Chairman Xu said: Political and ideological work in the units should be strengthened. The fine tradition of our army should be developed. In the past war years, both the high-ranking cadres and ordinary cadres and fighters at the basic units concentrated their efforts on annihilating the enemy. They never thought of money or rank, paying little attention to personal problems. At present, affected by society, the ideology of the units has undergone changes. These problems should be solved through political and ideological work. The aim of the political and ideological work is to educate our cadres and fighters to make revolution and serve the people heart and soul. Special efforts should be exerted to strengthen the political and ideological work at the basic units. Theory should be combined with practice to continue to grasp education on communism and patriotism to enhance the ideological consciousness of the cadres and fighters.

Vice Chairman Xu encouraged all the comrades to strive to open up a new situation in the new year under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and to strive for still greater achievements.

DENG LIQUN, OTHERS PRAISE DRAMA 'A FERVENT HEART'

OW312126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 30 Dec 83

[By reporter Li Ciying and correspondent Bian Jianguo]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- The leading body of the PLA Air Force on 30 December conferred a merit citation, Second Class, on Wang Peigong, Liu Dianchen, and Li Dongcai, authors of the outstanding drama "A Fervent Heart" to commend their contribution in creating in the literary work an image of a new communist person in the new period.

Based on the materials on the advanced deeds of Zhu Boru, an "honorable pacesetter in learning from Lei Feng," the drama successfully portrays the image of a new communist person who has revolutionary aspirations, noble character, broad vision, and a truth-seeking spirit. Since the drama was performed in public in Beijing, it has received favorable response from various circles. After Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Bo Yibo, and other leading comrades viewed the drama, they praised it as a good drama that publicizes communist ideology.

NI ZHIFU SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

OW280302 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said today that during the new year trade unions at all levels must continue to consider it an important task to intensify ideological and political education among staff members and workers and improve their proficiency.

Speaking at a meeting on ideological and political work for staff members and workers, which concluded today, Ni Zhifu said that the trade unions' general task in 1984 will be to carry out the principles and tasks set by the 10th National Congress of Trade Unions by focusing on the party's general task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. To this end, trade unions at all levels, while doing ideological and political work among staff members and workers, must pay attention to the following:

-- Find out what appears in normal practice among staff members and workers by intensifying investigation and study and constantly reviewing the experiences in doing ideological and political work among staff members and workers. Such good experiences in carrying out ideological and political education are worth profiting by: systematic education, in which staff members and workers are helped to understand complex issues through studying examples that are easy to understand; combining the study of current affairs with theoretical study; giving play to the role of such means of social education as literature, art, motion pictures, publications and sports; educating staff members and workers by using their own commendable thinking and deeds; educating people with people of the same generation, and so forth.

-- Build a contingent of backbone ideological and political workers who are ideologically progressive, ethical, and knowledgeable, and who maintain close ties with the masses. Trade unions at all levels must broaden their view and go deep into the masses, particularly among the young people, to discover the kind of people that can be trained to become backbone workers. We must, through carrying out various programs, train a large number of "young teachers," lecturers, orators, story tellers, commentators, broadcasters, and other activists to form a mammoth contingent of workers capable of doing ideological and political work among staff members and workers.

-- Properly build various types of bastions for doing ideological and political work and make a good use of them; make full use of the tens of thousands of cultural palaces, clubs, libraries, schools for staff members and workers, broadcasting stations, black-board posters and stadiums as well as workers' dormitories and other sites of mass activities, and attract the broad masses of staff members and workers by means of colorful and wholesome cultural, art, and sports activities.

-- Follow policies firmly and operate strictly in accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions. We must uphold the principle that "spiritual pollution must be eradicated, and the people's life must be beautified," and educate the broad masses of staff members and workers with positive examples to heighten their understanding and enable them to become capable of distinguishing right from wrong.

WANG ZHENG ATTENDS PRC-JAPAN NEW YEAR FETE

OWO31141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- More than 100 Chinese and Japanese children in brightly colored winter coats held an entirely new sort of New Year cake-making party today. Today's party was jointly sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the China-Japan Friendship Association, the Japanese Commerce Club in Beijing, and the Japanese Primary School Parents Association. Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Sun Pinghua, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Koji Watanabe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing, attended the party.

Sun Pinghua extended new year's greetings to the participants on behalf of the two friendship associations. He said: The meaningful new year cake-making party today will leave an indelible impression in the minds of the Chinese and Japanese children here. He hoped that the children of the two countries will unite and that Sino-Japanese friendship will continue from generation to generation.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG VIEWS RECTIFICATION WORK

OW301820 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the Committee for Guiding Party Rectification of the provincial party committee held a meeting on the afternoon of 21 December of representatives of leading groups for party rectification of various departments and liaison groups sent by the provincial party committee to various provincial level units.

Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, also spoke on how to unfold and deepen the current party rectification work.

Comrade Yang Haibo said: In order to strengthen leadership over party rectification at various provincial-level units, the provincial party committee has decided to set up eight leading groups for party rectification in the fields of party organizations, prisons and educational units, judicial units, political departments, industrial and commercial enterprises, agricultural and forestry units, discipline inspection commissions, and scientific and technological units. Those leading groups will assist and guide related departments, committees, and bureaus in carrying out party rectification work. In accordance with the guidelines of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, the provincial party committee has selected a number of comrades, including some retired veteran comrades, who have a high sense of party spirit and good work style and who are familiar with the party's ideological and organizational work, and have assigned them to various departments as members of liaison groups.

Comrade Yang Haibo said: In view of the current progress in party rectification work, it is necessary to pay attention to grasping the following six things:

1. It is necessary to conscientiously strengthen leadership over party rectification work. At present, primary party committees and party committees of various units have all set up leading groups. We must further understand that either the No 1 or No 2 leader of various primary party committees and the party committees themselves must spend their full time on party rectification work. They should devote at least 5 days each week to party rectification work.
2. It is necessary to repeatedly stress the importance of studying well the documents on party rectification because they are the foundation for successfully carrying out party rectification work. We must deepen study on party rectification documents; we must guard against perfunctoriness in studying them. The leading cadres must particularly guard against perfunctoriness. Primary party committees and party committees of various units should pay attention to studying what problems must be solved in carrying out party rectification in their respective units and make reports to the Committee for Guiding Party Rectification of the provincial party committee.
3. While paying attention to studying well the documents on party rectification, it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on investigating the situation of the three types of persons and other people who have serious problems. Primary party committees and party committees of various units must maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee. We should have a high sense of political responsibility, firmly adhere to the party's principle, and seriously grasp this work.

We must strictly observe the instructions of the provincial party committee on forbidding factionalism and the establishment of ties, rectifying one faction and protecting another faction, and covering up and pleading for some people. The three types of persons only represent a small number of people, but ferreting them out is an important political task. Our general requirement is that we must firmly and thoroughly ferret out all of them; at the same time we must strictly adhere to the party's policy and guard against expanding the scope of those persons.

4. It is necessary to implement the guidelines on taking prompt action in carrying out rectification work. Those problems which the masses have mentioned and which adversely influence the relations between the party and the masses in various units must be promptly solved if they can be solved. We must guard against the bureaucratic style of shirking responsibility.

5. It is necessary to integrate party rectification work with selecting and promoting third-echelon cadres and assign a number of middle-aged and young cadres to the first line of party rectification work.

6. It is necessary to pay attention to both party rectification and production work.

In his speech, Comrade Huang Huang hoped that various units would develop their subjective initiative in carrying out party rectification work, actively study and solve problems in accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and sum up experience and do a good job in party rectification work.

Comrade Huang Huang emphatically pointed out the following:

1. We must guard against perfunctoriness in studying documents on party rectification. This is a party Central Committee guideline and we must pay attention to it.

2. It is necessary to emphasize correcting mistakes while carrying out rectification work. We should solve as many problems as possible concerning the ferreting out of the three types of persons and those who have committed serious economic crimes and the problems of unhealthy practices of some civil policemen. In this way we can better implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, stimulate people's fighting spirit, and promote party rectification work.

3. It is necessary to pay attention to conducting investigation and study. At present, we should pay attention to investigating and studying problems of various units which should be solved in carrying out party rectification, and problems of the three types of persons and other kinds of people pointed out by the party Central Committee.

In conclusion, Comrade Huang Huang pointed out: We must strengthen ideological and political work, promptly solve the problem of understanding, ensure the successful implementation of party rectification work, and develop the excellent situation in this province.

CENTRAL, LOCAL LEADERS AT JIANGSU NEW YEAR FETE

00011129 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing City People's Governments held a joint get-together in the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing this afternoon to celebrate 1984 New Year's Day, according to a report by XINHUA RIBAO correspondent (Xiang Youhua) and this station's reporter (Yang Maosheng).

Present were Xu Shiyu, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Lu Dingyi, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; CPC Central Advisory Commission members Jiang Weiqing, Nei Fengzhi, Du Ping and Hui Yuyu; CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission members Kang Di and Zhan Danan; and responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang and Wei Yongyi.

Also present were responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units Xiang Zhouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, Wei Jinshan and (Chen Hui) and responsible persons of Nanjing City, Wang Bingshi, (Xu Zhi), (Zang Yaohua) and (Zhang Chenfeng).

The Great Hall of the People in Nanjing was ablaze with lights and responsible comrades of the party, government and army organizations present sat in the reception rooms chatting cordially to each other and exchanging New Year's Day greetings. Armymen and civilians present talked about the excellent situation on all fronts over the past year and pledged to rally still closer around the party Central Committee in the new year and to contribute to the joint efforts to build China into a culturally advanced modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy. At the get-together they watched the Beijing Opera "Female Generals From the Yang Family" performed by the Jiangsu Provincial Beijing Opera Troupe.

SU YIRAN ATTENDS SHANDONG RALLY 30 DEC

SK310536 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporters (Gao Xuezhou) and (Wei Jianbin), on the evening of 30 December, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the leading organs of the Jinan PLA units, and the Jinan City People's Government ceremoniously held a rally to support the army and government, to give preferential treatment to servicemen's families and to cherish the people.

The rally was held at the Bayi Auditorium in Jinan City with the participation of more than 2,000 people, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, organs' cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, and representatives of veteran Red Army fighters, family members of martyrs and servicemen, and of the PLA advanced companies.

The rally was filled with a warm atmosphere in which the army cherished the people, the people supported the army, and both the army and the people displayed the spirit of unity.

Attending the rally were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province; Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units; Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units; and Bai Rubing, Zhao Lin, and Kong Shiquan, members of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Also attending the rally were deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, including Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, and Li Zhen; Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, including Yang Xingfu, Yang Yanyin, Cui Weilin, and (Wang Lizu); Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPC Advisory Commission, Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial CPC Advisory Commission, and (Wang Lunzhai), (Feng Lejun), (Sun Hanqing), Zheng Zijiu, and (Cai Feng), Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Advisory Commission; Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Xu Leijian, Chen Lei, Xu Jianchun, and Lin Ping, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Yuang, retired veteran comrade; Ma Shizhong, Lu Hong, Ma Changgui, and Ma Lianli, deputy governors of the province, and Zhang Jingtao and Zhu Qimin, advisers to the provincial People's Government; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Zhou Xingfu, Yu Xiu,

Tian Haishan, Wang Liang, Xu Wenyuan, and Ding Fangming, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Zhang Feng, Li Suying, (Bai Bing), Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Xu Zhongyu, Xu Chunyang, Shen Hongyi, and (Ren Sizhong); He Zhiyuan, retired veteran comrade; responsible comrades from the air force units under the Jinan PLA units, including (Lin Jigui) and (Zhang Zhengqian); Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee; and (Eh Donggui), mayor of Jinan City.

At the rally, Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor of the province, and Li Suiying, deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units, delivered speeches.

Following the rally, the feature film "Bai-Yang-Shu-Xia" was shown.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI GARRISON CEREMONY

OW302048 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] At its meeting to exchange experience in building grassroots contingents, the Shanghai Garrison District held an award presentation ceremony on the afternoon of 28 December to commend a number of advanced units and advanced individuals who distinguished themselves in promoting army building.

Among those present were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District; Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor; and leading comrades of the Shanghai Garrison District Qin Changxi, Wang Jingkun, and Zhang Chen. They presented awards to the advanced units and advanced individuals.

The Garrison District's meeting to exchange experience in building grassroots contingents began on 26 December. The purpose of this meeting is to inherit and develop our army's fine tradition of carrying out political work and to strengthen grassroots contingent building on a solid basis. Sixteen advanced units and individuals delivered introductory accounts of their experience at the meeting. The Shanghai Garrison District announced at the meeting its decision to confer citations for collective merit, second class, on 2 PLA companies, and to issue circulars commending 59 other units and 91 individuals.

GUANGDONG MEETING DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK310716 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Yesterday, the Advisory Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting to study and make arrangements for the problems of how the members of the provincial Advisory Commission who are in Guangzhou should seriously implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and how they should further develop the study in respect to party rectification in the light of the actual situation in Guangdong.

The meeting held: On the basis of the systematic study in the previous stage, in party rectification work the provincial Advisory Committee must lay stress on the key points, must deepen understanding, and must constantly develop study. It must continue to foster the study style of linking theory with practice and studying, conducting discussions, and carrying on rectification simultaneously.

The key points under discussion at the meeting concerned criticism and self-criticism and what main problems we should grasp. The comrades attending the meeting held: Proceeding from the realities of the members of the Advisory Committee, it is necessary to lay stress on examining the problems of whether or not they have kept politically and ideologically in line with the CPC Central Committee, examining the problem of taking advantage of power to seek personal gain, and, moreover, examining their own concept of discipline. They should set an example and should really take the lead well.

The meeting also held: The provincial Advisory Committee must serve as a good adviser and assistant of the provincial CPC Committee in party rectification work. At present, in light of the actual situation of Guangdong, it must vigorously help the provincial CPC to find the principal problems that must be solved in party rectification work in order to facilitate the rectification and reform. The meeting also studied the problem related to the arrangement of the next stage of the committee's work concerning party rectification.

CPC Central Advisory Commission member Yin Linping also attended the meeting.

GUANGDONG LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR PARTY

HK310712 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Yesterday evening, the CPC Committee of the Guangzhou PLA Units and the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Advisory Commission jointly held a film party at the Guangzhou PLA units' auditorium to celebrate New Year's Day and to express greetings to the local and PLA retired veteran cadres in Guangzhou.

Guangzhou PLA units leading Comrades You Taizhong and Wang Meng and leading comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Advisory Commission and members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission in Guangzhou Wang Ning, Yin Linping, Kou Qingyan, and others joyfully met more than 1,000 retired local and PLA veteran cadres in Guangzhou, celebrated together with them the New Year holiday, extended kind greetings to them, and wished them a happy life and good health in the new year. Shown at the film party were the new films "Autumn Scene" and "A Path Covered With Red Leaves."

GUANGDONG LEADERS VISIT GUANGZHOU PLA

HK010430 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Summary] Guangdong party and government leading Comrades Wang Ning, Kou Qingyan, Li Jianan, and Xue Yan paid a comfort visit to the commanders and fighters of the Guangzhou PLA units yesterday afternoon. They were greeted on arrival by Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Wang Meng. Afterwards provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wang Ning visited Guangdong Military District to extend new year greetings.

GUANGZHOU-ZHUHAI HELICOPTER SERVICE STARTS

HK310729 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Service on the first regular helicopter passenger transport line -- the Zhuhai-Guangzhou line -- formally began today. The ceremony to mark the commencement of the service was ceremoniously held in Zhuhai City.

The total length of the Zhuhai-Guangzhou line is 115 kilometers. The flight is carried out by medium-sized helicopters and the flight time is 35 minutes. Twenty-five passengers can be carried on each flight. There is a round-trip flight daily from Monday to Saturday every week.

This morning, Liang Lingguang, governor of Guangdong Province; Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China; and personages of various circles, totaling approximately 1,000 people, held a celebration ceremony at the newly build Zhuhai helicopter airport.

Yesterday afternoon, interviewed by this station reporter, Director General Shen Tu said that the helicopter passenger transport line will provide very great convenience to the building of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone and to the strengthening of contacts between Zhuhai and Guangzhou and other places. Moreover, the city will be a communications base of the Nanhai oilfield to serve the exploitation of offshore petroleum.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG CLEANS NANNING STREETS

HK310333 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Summary] This morning leading comrades of Guangxi and Nanning braved the bitter cold to sweep the streets of Nanning and tidy up the city to greet 1984. The leaders participating in this activity included Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guangchun, Huang Yun, Huang Rong, Qin Yingji, (Ou Jiwen), Hou Depeng, Gan Ku, Luo Ming, and Lin Kewu. Nanning City CPC Committee Secretary Chan Huiguang also took part.

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT GUANGXI NEW YEAR GATHERING

HK020144 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Summary] A regional film soiree was held in Nanning on 31 December to greet the new year. Leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guangchun, Huang Yun, Chen Huiguang, Huang Rong, Qin Yingji, Li Xinliang, and Bi Kezhou, and (Qin Xiang), a responsible comrade of the PLA stationed in Nanning, attended the function. Also present were Zhou Yifeng and Wang Hao, respectively head and deputy head of the central work group in Guangxi.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG MAO BIRTHDAY FETE

HK310558 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Summary] An amateur literary and art soiree was held in Lhasa on 29 December to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Regional party and government leaders Yin Fatang, Dan Zeng, and Jiangcuo attended the event.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG NEW YEAR GATHERING

HK020215 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Summary] Army-people film soirees were held in Lhasa on the evening of 31 December to greet the new year. The gatherings were attended by regional party, government, and army leaders Yin Fatang, Niu Ruizhou, Yang Zongxin, Jiangcuo, Jipu Pingcuocideng, (Wu Changgi), (Zhang Fengqi), (Ma Dexue), and (Jiang Jun)

YUNNAN HOLDS URGENT MEETING AFTER SNOWSTORM

HK310252 Kunming Ynnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The provincial government held an urgent meeting of leading cadres of departments concerned on the afternoon of 28 December to make arrangements for measures to fight natural disaster. The meeting heard reports from departments concerned on the state of calamity in most parts of the province caused by heavy snow and rain and torrential rainstorms. Governor Pu Chaozhu and Vice Governor Zhu Jui spoke on how to immediately mobilize and organize the masses to plunge into the struggle to fight natural disaster and carry out rush-rescue work. The government decided to set up an anticalamity and rescue work command, headed by Vice Governor Zhu Kui.

The provincial government issued an urgent circular to all prefectures, cities, and counties on fighting disaster and carrying out rush-rescue work. The circular said: From 0800 on 27 December to 1400 on 28 December, moderate to heavy snow fell for 30 hours in 77 counties of Yunnan. This was the heaviest, most extensive, and longest snowstorm in the province in more than a century. In many places power lines were snapped, trains were halted, roads were blocked, and telecommunications were cut. In some counties and cities houses collapsed, trees were toppled, and agricultural crops suffered losses. Industrial and agricultural production and people's daily lives have been affected. The party committees and government at all levels must attach great importance to this disaster and immediately mobilize the cadres and masses to take urgent action and rapidly adopt effective measures to fight the disaster and carry out rescue work, to reduce the losses to a minimum. All places must immediately organize effective command organs. Leading comrades must immediately go to areas where the disaster is serious to directly command the antidisaster work. This work must be focused on power supplies, railroads, roads, and telecommunications.

The circular stressed: It is necessary to make proper arrangements for the daily lives of people in the towns and the industrial and mining areas, and ensure supplies of water, coal, power, vegetables, and grain. Commercial departments must do everything possible to organize supplies of meat, eggs, vegetables, bean products and so on, and also organize the supply of various goods needed for the festivals.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI DISCUSSES EDUCATION

SK310220 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO, the Nei Monggol autonomous regional planning meeting concluded on 28 December brings the good news that, except for giving a certain increase to ordinary education expenses in 1984, the region has decided to appropriate 43 million yuan of special education funds. These special education funds were fixed by leading personnel of the regional party and government organs, who have personally conducted careful calculation and strict budgeting with comrades from the financial departments in an effort to increase volume for local finance in 1984. This has fully shown that leading personnel of the regional party and government organs attach great importance to education and take great concern for undertakings in education.

At the recent meeting of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee in regard to concentrating on the issues of education, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, expressed that we should completely support the decision of the central authorities on attaching importance to education and vigorously grasping education undertakings, and the central authorities' assertion that we should exert efforts to grasp education as we have done for energy resources and transportation. Leading personnel at all levels across the region should regard education as a big event and should try to find time to take an observation tour among schools by taking advantage of carrying out investigations and studies so as to discover questions and to help them solve the questions in a timely manner.

In holding a discussion at the meeting with comrades including (Zhou Fuchang), director of the regional Education Department, he stated: Of course, it is not a bad thing for us to always invest more funds in industrial and agricultural production in order to double our interest. On a long-term basis, however, we must spend our money to conduct education and must open more avenues in education and upgrade education standards.

In referring to the issue of how to release the special additional funds for education, he offered the following personal opinions: 1) some funds should be allocated to primary schools in an effort to make elementary education universal; 2) some funds should be allocated to reforming the structure of secondary education; 3) some funds should be allocated to opening more junior colleges. These special funds must be used specially for education and are not to be diverted.

Comrade Zhou Hui also pointed out: The regional Financial Bureau should broaden financial sources and reduce expenditures so as to provide more funds for education.

NEI MONGOL'S ZHOU HUI VISITS PLA, ULANQAB LEAGUE

Visits PLA

SK030336 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Excerpts] On the eve of New Year's Day, the regional party, government and army leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Cai Ying and (Yun-le-ba-gen), as well as (Cai Ping), secretary of the Ulanqab League CPC Committee, went to a PLA unit stationed locally to visit commanders and fighters.

Leading Comrades Zhou Hui, Bu He and others first extended festive congratulations and sincere solicitude to commanders and fighters. Leaders of this PLA unit expressed their heartfelt thanks on behalf of all commanders and fighters.

Comrade Zhou Hui spoke highly of and fully affirmed the outstanding achievements scored by all commanders and fighters of this PLA unit in loving, striking root in, guarding and building the frontier. He specially noted that the practice of organizing cooperation between the army and civilians to build spiritual civilization and to train competent persons for both army and civilian use has important significance and bright prospects and should be continued persistently so as to push the army-civilian cooperation to a new stage.

He urged efforts to educate the large number of commanders and fighters and the masses of all nationalities, by developing cooperation, to carry forward the thinking of ardently loving the motherland, the party and socialism, to further promote the turn for the better in party style, social conduct and public order, to deepen the atmosphere of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men, and of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and to continually strengthen the great unity between the army and the people and among the people of all nationalities so as to achieve still better results in building the army and in developing various undertakings in the region.

On the morning of New Year's Day, the snowflakes were falling thick and fast on mountainous areas in Ulanqab League. Comrades Zhou Hui, Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Cai Ying and (Yun-le-ba-gen) went to visit and extended New Year greetings to the commanders and fighters, stationed in mountain valleys for a long period of time, of the signal safeguarding corps, the construction protection sub-troops and the logistic unit.

Comrade Zhou Hui and others inquired about the work and livelihood of commanders and fighters and visited the living quarters for fighters. They also encouraged commanders and fighters to continually carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting arduously and strengthen the unity and the building of the army so as to make new contributions to building the Nei Monggol's 1,000-li frontier into an iron and stone wall.

Greatly inspired by the words, large number of commanders and fighters pledged to respond to the ardent expectations of the party and the people with the actual practice of war preparedness training and of successful accomplishment of their tasks.

Visits Ulanqab League

SK030533 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The regional party, government and army leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Cai Ying and (Yun-le-ba-gen), went to visit cadres and commune members of various nationalities in Ulanqab League and encouraged them to continually improve and develop the responsibility system in production and vigorously plant trees and grass so as to reap a bumper harvest in 1984.

Over the past 2 days, in the company of (Cai Ping), secretary of the Ulanqab League CPC Committee, Zhou Hui and other regional party, government and army leading comrades visited some places and extended new year greetings to cadres and commune members of various nationalities.

Having heard the work reports made by the Helin County CPC Committee and the People's Government, Zhou Hui, Bu He and other leaders pointed out the necessity to further implement the principle of developing diversified undertakings focusing on forestry and animal husbandry and pay attention to afforestation work just like Liangcheng County has done, so as to form a good atmosphere of everybody volunteering to plant trees and grass.

Zhou Hui and other leaders also pointed out: It is necessary to afforest the remaining barren hills and plots in line with the principle of the state, collectives and individuals making concerted efforts, and to unanimously declare that the trees and grass be owned by the planters so as to fully arouse the initiative of cadres and the masses in afforestation and make still greater achievements in this regard in this new year.

LI LIGONG ATTENDS CONCERT IN SHANXI 30 DEC

HK310317 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Summary] Young people in Taiyuan held a concert on 30 December to greet the new year. Present at this function were leading comrades of the province and city including Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Ruan Bosheng, Zhang Changzhen, (Sun Yunyu), Wang Jiangong, Wang Maolin, and Tong Yun.

LI LIGONG ATTENDS SHANXI NEW YEAR GATHERING

HK010401 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Summary] The Shanxi and Taiyuan CPC Committees and governments held a new year gathering in the Hubin guest house, Taiyuan, on 31 December. Leading comrades of the province, the city, and the PLA Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Ruan Bosheng, Wu Guangtang, Zhang Guangyou, (Yang Shuxin), Li Bude, Wang Jiangong, Wang Maolin, and Yue Weifan attended the function.

The provincial and city party, government, and army leaders held a forum before the gathering. Governor Wang Senhao made a speech in which he reviewed the achievements of the province in 1983. He continued: "The year 1984 is a year in which we embark on all-round party rectification. We must continue to unswervingly implement the 12th CPC Congress spirit, take party rectification as our motive force, center our efforts on building the energy, heavy, and chemical industry bases, and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in Shanxi. We must mobilize and organize the people of the province, and bring every positive factor into play, to build Shanxi into a major national energy, heavy, and chemical industry base by the end of the century, so as to make active contributions to reinvigorating China and quadrupling the country's total annual industrial and agricultural output value."

SHANXI HOLDS PUBLIC HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING MEET

HK310315 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on the evening of 30 December, which pointed out: Thanks to the common efforts of the people throughout the province, there has been a notable improvement in urban and rural environmental sanitation during 1983. However, this work still fails to meet the current demands. Before the Spring Festival, the province must adopt effective measures and launch a mass patriotic public health drive.

The meeting also pointed out: The number of contraceptive operations carried out during 1983 set a new record for the province. In order to strictly keep the province's natural population growth below 10.5 per 1,000 next year, the meeting demanded that the province have a clear idea of the goals, strengthen leadership, bring into full play the model and leading role of CPC and CYL members and cadres, extensively launch calculation and comparison activities, and do still better in unfolding the second family planning propaganda month, so as to get a thoroughly good grasp of family planning work.

The conference stressed in conclusion: During the Spring Festival, the cultural departments must organize healthy, useful, and well-varied mass literature and art activities, and promote the drive to change habits and customs centered on advocating four things and opposing four.

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN NEW YEAR SOIREE

SK310400 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] To mark the new year of 1984, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government held an army-civilian soiree at the First Workers' Cultural Palace on the evening of 30 December. More than 2,000 people happily got together to warmly celebrate the new year of 1984, including veteran cadres, labor models, young shock workers and "3 March" red-banner bearers from various fronts; representatives from the circles of science and technology, education, public health, literature and art, journalism, and religion; representatives of returned Overseas Chinese, family members of Overseas Chinese, and of Taiwan compatriots; and commanders and fighters from the municipal Garrison District, the PLA units stationed in the municipality, and from the PLA units in charge of the construction of the Luan He water diversion project.

Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the municipality, including Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Zhang Huaisan, Chen Bing, and (Tan Fengping); and other leading comrades of the municipality, including Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Song Zhenchun, Wang Xudong, He Guomo, Cheng Ruyu, Zhao Jiang, Wu Zhen, Yang Huijie, Wang Peiren, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Yang Jianbai, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Yao Jun, Liu Jingfeng, Li Lanqing, Wang Enhui, Zhao Jinsheng, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Liao Canhui, (Hou Xuanping), (Gao Jianxin), and Lu Xuezheng. Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the municipal Garrison District and the PLA units stationed in the municipality, including Jiao Ziyang, (Zhong Ximin), (Wang Jiaxiang), and (Wang Dongfang). Comrade Cao Zhongnan also attended the soiree.

Also attending the soiree were members of the fourth municipal CPC Committee and its alternative members; members of the municipal CPC Advisory Commission; members of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; and responsible comrades from various departments, committees, offices, districts, and bureaus, and from mass organizations, including the municipal Trade Union Federation, the municipal CYL Committee, and the municipal Women's Federation.

At the soiree, the municipal Song and Dance Institute, the municipal Acrobatic Troupe, the municipal Opera Institute, the Literary and Art troupe of the Nankai District Cultural Palace, and the first kindergarten of Hedong District presented a performance of music, dance, acrobats, and Beijing Opera.

TIANJIN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK300932 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The 7th Standing Committee meeting of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress opened on 26 December at the Tianjin guest house and concluded on the morning of 29 December. The meeting mainly discussed the issue of eliminating spiritual pollution in line with the Constitution.

The meeting was respectively presided over by Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and by Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, and Lu Da, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting were Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and some members of the committee.

At the meeting, Vice Chairman Zhao Jun relayed the guidelines of the Third Standing Committee Meeting of the Sixth NPC. (Tao Huoqing), director of the municipal Cultural Bureau, (Jing Yuchuan), director of the municipal Publishing Bureau, (Zhang Hongfei), director of the municipal Broadcasting Service Bureau, (Pang Qiang), director of the municipal Education Bureau, and (Tao Yumin), director of the municipal Public Security Bureau, each made a report on the situation of eliminating spiritual pollution and strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Chairman Zhang Zaiwang delivered a speech on eliminating spiritual pollution and strengthening the building of socialist civilization in line with the Constitution.

Chairman Zhang Zaiwang stressed: The elimination of spiritual pollution is a long-term task as well as arduous and complicated work. In this connection, we must regard the Constitution as the guiding principle, strengthen the leadership, and realistically and clearly understand the bounds of policy. First, the essence of spiritual pollution should be clearly understood. Second, the limits of spiritual pollution should not be wantonly expanded. Third, criminal offenses should not be mixed with spiritual pollution. Fourth, the improvement and beautifying of daily life should not be regarded as spiritual pollution. Fifth, differences of religious beliefs and customs and habits should not be labelled spiritual pollution. Sixth, we should not simply put the label of spiritual pollution on theoretical exploration and differences and even on the deviation and shortcomings that emerge in the course of experiments. Seventh, the different styles and means of expression in literary and artistic creation should not be generally and simply regarded as spiritual pollution. Eighth, we should not regard spiritual pollution as a big basket into which all the things and affairs we dislike, all the problems in the spheres of labor discipline, production, and management and all the common unhealthy tendencies are labeled spiritual pollution and then raise opposition to them.

The 7th Standing Committee Meeting of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress also examined and approved some personnel changes, discussed and adopted the report on the initial distribution plan concerning the number of deputies to be elected to the next district and county people's congresses, and also discussed and adopted the provisional stipulations on establishing various commissions under the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, Vice Chairman Bai Hua relayed the major guidelines of the fourth municipal CPC Congress. Attending the meeting as observers were Yao June, deputy mayor; Yu Aifeng, member of the NPC who is staying in Tianjin; Wang Yongchen, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; (Jiao Li), deputy procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; leading comrades of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; leading comrades of the organs under the municipal CPPCC Committee; chairmen of various district and county people's congress standing committees; and some municipal people's deputies.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

SK011030 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpts] In view of the problems that have arisen in the provincial organs' study of documents on party rectification, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee called on all departments to strengthen leadership over the study, organize it carefully, arrange it meticulously, and continue to improve the study effect.

At present, the first group of party rectification units under the direct control of the province have successively entered into the stage of party rectification document studies. The Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a plenary meeting which was chaired by Li Lian on the morning of 15 December. After listening to briefings on the party organs' previous stage party rectification study situation by the Party Rectification Office of the provincial CPC Committee, the meeting discussed ways to strengthen leadership and to prevent perfunctory work in the course of study, and set forth specific requirements for further studies:

1. Clearly understand the purpose of studying party rectification documents and the status it plays in the whole process of party rectification. In view of the fact that some departments and party members have a blurred understanding of the importance, the purpose, and the requirements of the study, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee called for further enhancing the people's understanding of the important significance of studying party rectification documents.

2. Make proper arrangements for the study of party rectification documents. All departments may proceed from the actual situation and must make specific arrangements, ensure a comprehensive study and understanding of the party rectification documents, and attend to prominent important points so as to raise the effects of study.

3. Properly arrange time for study and decide how to study. In view of the fact that the study time of some units has not been arranged well and that they have the problem of having no time to sit down for study because there are many obstructions, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee called on all departments to try their utmost to create conditions for study and to run study classes for concentrated study. This will be beneficial to both study and work arrangements.

4. Implement the principle of integrating theory with practice. The Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee stressed that in the course of studying documents, efforts must be made to study the original text in a down-to-earth manner, completely and accurately understand the essence of the documents, grasp the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method, and at the same time, in the light of our ideology and reality, clarify our confused understanding, correct our erroneous thinking, and make corrections in the course of rectification.

5. Leading cadres must set examples in studying documents on party rectification and must lead all people in studying documents well. In view of the fact that some leading comrades cannot concentrate their energies and attention on study, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee called on leading cadres to take the lead in study and to study more.

6. Clear arrangements must be set in the course of study.

LI LIAN VIEWS MISHANDLING OF HEILONGJIANG INCIDENT

SK010512 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] After reading the reports carried in the 15 November HEILONGJIANG NONGCUNBAO, Secretary of the provincial CPC Committee Li Lian attached great importance to the accident exposed by the reports and wrote comments on the accident in which he pointed out: Commune members should abide by the interests of the whole and cadres should not violate the law and cruelly hurt the people.

The reports carried in HEILONGJIANG NONGCUNBAO stated: The letter by Huang Shoudao, commune member of the No 1 Huafeng production team of the Huaan Commune in the Huaan District of Qiqihar City, revealed that, in introducing production responsibility systems this spring, the brigade authorities attempted to withdraw the 3-mu of waste land reclaimed by his father, Huang Chengkui. However, his father had no intention of handing over the land and planted corn on it because of his backward ideology. Upon hearing the news, Li Defang, secretary of the brigade party branch; Zhao Zhengyong, leader of the brigade; and the leader of the production team rushed to the land with a plow in an attempt to destroy the corn crop and replant potatoes. Huang Shoudao's father attempted to block their plowing operation by lying in front of the plow. Though his father was talked to twice by cadres, he paid no attention to them. At that moment, Li Defang loudly said to Zhao Zhenyong: "Go ahead! I will be responsible for any consequences!" Then, Zhao Zhenyong along with the plow and horse, trampled over his father who was hurt and became disabled.

The investigation jointly carried out by reporters of HEILONGJIANG NONGCUNBAO and comrades from the Qiqihar City Discipline Inspection Commission, the city People's Procuratorate, and from the city Agricultural Office has shown that the story revealed by Huang Shoudao in his letter is true.

The Huafeng brigade authorities have repeatedly examined the measure for dealing with the case in which cadres violated the law and discipline. In line with the comment handed down by Yu Hongda, secretary of the Qiqihar City CPC Committee, in regard to carefully and strictly dealing with the case, on 18 November the party committee of Huaan District again made the following four decisions:

1. All hospital and medical charges for the old man, Huang Chengkui, should be paid once and for all by the brigade authorities;
2. Zhao Zhenyong, leader of the brigade, who was directly involved in the accident should be punished through a disciplinary warning. Li Defang, secretary of the brigade party branch, should be educated by criticism;
3. It is necessary to withdraw the 3-mu land that had led to the accident and to give it to the commune members of the No 2 production team, who have signed a production contract;
4. It is necessary to instruct the Huaan Commune party committee to fulfill its task and to educate cadres and commune members in the lesson drawn from the accident.

As for the accident and the results of the handling the case, Li Lian offered the following seven personal opinions:

1. It is right for us to recover the land reclaimed by individuals to the collective and to sign a production contract with commune members in a planned manner.
2. It is not right for Huang Chengkui to unwillingly hand over his land.

3. It is necessary to painstakingly educate those who do not understand the policy and do not implement the policy. It is also necessary to make rational compensation to Huang Chengkui if he has invested in the land.

4. If persons can not be persuaded, it is necessary to thoroughly deal with the case by reporting it to higher authorities, or to forcibly deal with the case by getting a conviction from the people's court.

5. It is absolutely right for cadres at grassroots levels to actively enforce responsibility systems and to deal with the small reclamation of waste land in line with the government's provisions, and absolutely right for them to be encouraged in this regard.

6. The mistake committed by Zhao Zhenyong and Li Defang is the putting aside of the law and cruelly hurting the people by violating the law and abusing their authority.

7. Other viewpoints: 1) Li Defang played a decisive role in the accident, and Zhao Zhenyong played the role of executor, therefore, the former should be also adequately punished; 2) both Li and Zhao should pay a certain sum of Huang's medical charges which should not be paid totally by the brigade authorities; 3) Huang should be given a few words of comfort for his injuries and his backward ideas should be improved through education.

LI DESHENG, GUO FENG ATTEND LIAONING FETE

SK310310 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Xiulan), on the evening of 30 December, Shenyang City, capital of Liaoning Province, was filled with a joyful atmosphere. Liaoning Province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang PLA units sponsored a joint army-civilian soiree on the occasion of the new year. [sentence indistinct] The soiree comprised six gathering sites -- the Liaoning Theater, the Zhonghua Theater, the Bayi Auditorium, the auditorium of the Shenyang PLA units' headquarters, the Shenyang City Cultural Palace, and the Dongbei Theater.

Joyfully attending the soiree were the PLA commanders and fighters; family members of martyrs and servicemen; representatives of retired or disabled armymen; cadres from various organs; and masses from various social circles -- more than 10,000 persons in all. They happily got together to speak glowingly of the excellent situation and to sum up the experience gained by both armymen and civilians in mutually building socialist spiritual civilization. They pledged to more closely unite and to work hard so as to make new contributions to creating a new situation in the program of achieving the four modernizations.

Attending the soiree were Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau under the CPC Central Committee; the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Guo Feng, Dai Suli, Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben, Xu Shaofu, and Li Tao; the leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units and the provincial Military District, including Liu Zhenhua, (Yan Jin), and Gao Ke, Zhao Xianshun, Zhang Wu, Zhang Jiecheng (Lu Dicon), and Ma Ying; and the leading comrades of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, the city People's Congress, and the city CPPCC Committee, including Li Changchun, (Ren Leiju), and (Zheng Zhongru). Also attending the soiree were Gu Bingsheng, leader of the liaison group stationed in Liaoning Province under the Party Rectification Guiding Committee of the CPC Central Committee, and (Ye Donghai), deputy leader of the liaison group.

Feature films were shown at the six gathering sites of the soiree.

I. 3 Jan 84

C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

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DENG YINGCHAO INVITES TAIWANESE TO VISIT MAINLAND

OW010730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing January 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), today extended an invitation to officials and compatriots in Taiwan, welcoming them to come back to see their relatives, or to lecture, work or study on the mainland. Addressing a new year party given in the CPPCC auditorium here this morning, Deng Yingchao also welcomed Taiwan officials and compatriots to raise proposals on the reunification and construction of the motherland. Attending were Chinese Communist Party leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, and Qiao Shi.

In her speech, Deng Yingchao said Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The Taiwan issue is the Chinese people's own affair, and they are able to work out an appropriate settlement through negotiations, she added. Deng Yingchao reviewed the progress China had made in the past year in the country's efforts to develop its economy and foster socialist culture and ethics and in its contacts with foreign countries. She praised the democratic parties and nonparty figures for their contributions to China's socialist construction, to the expansion of the patriotic united front and to the cause of the country's reunification.

Leaders of the democratic parties and other public figures, addressing the occasion, expressed unanimous support for the policies on China's peaceful reunification expounded by Deng Yingchao at the meeting. Su Ziheng, chairman of the Council of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said the policies of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government on reunification reflected the earnest hope they placed on the Taiwan compatriots as well as their solicitude and respect for them. "We oppose all activities aimed at separating Taiwan from our motherland. The attempts to create two Chinas' or an 'independent Taiwan' run counter to the interests and will of the people in Taiwan and are doomed to fail," he said.

In their speeches, Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, expressed the hope that entrepreneurs from Taiwan would make investment, run enterprises, and do business on the mainland. The Hus promised to provide Taiwan business people with all necessary facilities.

Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said that it was most important now to promote a third round of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. A new round of cooperation would contribute immensely to the construction of the socialist motherland, the historian said.

Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang (a political group representing Overseas Chinese), urged compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad to come forward with more ideas for a peaceful reunification of China.

Fei Xiaotong, a sociologist and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, stressed the importance of increasing China's strength and running the country well in order to facilitate its reunification.

Lin Liyun, chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, denounced those few U.S. politicians and congressmen who were bent on interfering in China's internal affairs. The movement of a handful of people for the "independence of Taiwan" was in direct contravention of the fundamental interest of the people of Taiwan, Lin said.

Speeches were also made by Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Xu Deheng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiu San Society, Miao Yuntai, a nonparty public figure, and Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy. They pledged to do their best for the country's reunification.

Present at the party were 400 people including members of the CPPCC National Standing Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the democratic parties and noted figures from all walks of life.

Taiwan Compatriots' Comments

OWO21122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- Taiwan compatriots who spoke this afternoon at the new year tea receptions held by the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, the Beijing Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and the Beijing chapter of the league unanimously maintained that in her speech at the new year tea reception of the CPPCC National Committee, Comrade Deng Yingchao placed earnest hopes on the 18 million Taiwan compatriots and said kinsmen on Taiwan and Taiwan compatriots living abroad must fully realize the objective truth of the well-known national principle that there is "safety in unity, danger in division," and that still greater efforts must be exerted during the new year to promote the motherland's peaceful reunification.

At the tea reception cosponsored by the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and the Beijing Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, Lin Liyun, president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said: Comrade Deng Yingchao's speech expressed the common wishes of the 18 million compatriots on Taiwan. Although certain American people have attempted to turn Taiwan into their "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and openly supported the so-called "Taiwan independence," they will never realize their scheme. We Taiwan compatriots have suffered enough from being "second class citizens," we have carried out heroic struggles for several decades for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and we will never allow foreigners to ride roughshod over us again.

She continued: There is only an extremely small number of people who stand for so-called "Taiwan independence" and they are extremely unpopular among the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots. The reason why certain Taiwan compatriots have been influenced by the idea of "Taiwan independence" is primarily because they do not fully understand the motherland's policies and this requires us to enlighten them patiently. The party Central Committee has time and again indicated that Taiwan kinsfolk are welcome to visit the mainland. Federations of Taiwan compatriots should therefore stress the work of contacting Taiwan compatriots as highest priority and do this job even better during the new year.

We Guozhen, president of the Association of Taiwan Students, said: As pointed out by Comrade Deng Yingchao in her speech, those who stand for so-called "Taiwan independence" have gone against the will and interests of the people on Taiwan, and gone against the interests of national reunification and national unity. What the motherland has advocated for the solution to the Taiwan issue is in the fundamental interests of the people of Taiwan. To help the people in Taiwan understand this, we must broaden the exchange between Taiwan and the mainland.

At the tea party cosponsored by the Central Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the Beijing chapter of the league, Li Chunqing, vice chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: The party Central Committee's respect and concern for the Taiwan compatriots are reflected in the speech of Comrade Deng Yingchao, who said she wanted to hear the Taiwan people's opinions on the peaceful reunification of the country. Under the banner of "safeguarding the interests of the people in Taiwan," those few people in the United States who stand for so-called "Taiwan independence" are in fact betraying the Taiwan people's advocacy that "Taiwanese are Taiwan people independent from China is simply an untenable, absurd argument, showing that these people lack common sense. "Taiwan independence" is impossible. All those who stood for "Taiwan independence" in the past finally brought disgrace and ruin upon themselves. The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League has consistently opposed "Taiwan independence." Only when Taiwan has been returned to the motherland can the people in Taiwan become their own masters. Also addressing the tea receptions were Peng Tengyun, Gan Xuan, Li Dawei, Huang Yiteng, Ye Jidong, Wang Biyen, Xu Mengshan, Chen Zhongyi, Chen Bingji, Liao Qiuzhong, Zhou Qing, Chen Musen and others.

Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee

OW030458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Sixth Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [RCCK] held its first (enlarged) meeting on the afternoon of 1 January to discuss CPPCC National Committee Chairman Deng Yingchao's speech at the new year's party. The meeting adopted a decision to unanimously support Deng Yingchao's speech and call on all RCCK members to contribute to the great undertaking of the motherland's reunification with concrete action. Wang Kunlun, chairman of the RCCK Central Committee, said at the meeting that personages from military, political, and other circles in Taiwan are welcome to return to the mainland for sightseeing or visiting relatives and friends. He said: "'Brothers quarrel at home but defend each other against insult from an outsider.' Since we are all descendants of Yan Di and Huang Di and are full brothers, there is nothing that cannot be solved through negotiations. I believe that the great undertaking of reunification will certainly be accomplished within our generation."

Jia Yibin, Zhu Xuefan, Tan Yizhi, Tao Shuzeng, Zhao Zukang, Tan Xiwu, Huang Qihan, Zheng Dongguo, Sun Yueqi, Xu Baokui and Li Xiagong also spoke at the meeting. They pointed out that Deng Yingchao's speech concerning the reunification of the motherland is full of earnest words and sincere wishes. They hoped that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and his colleagues will put the national interests above everything else and, removing previous ill will, work together with the mainland for the great cause of reunifying the motherland and reinvigorating the Chinese nation. After recalling the history of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC, some members who were former colleagues of Mr Chiang Ching-Kuo said that the separation of Taiwan from the mainland is against Dr Sun Yat-sen's will and runs counter to the aspiration of the compatriots on both sides of the strait. In all fairness, the CPC has time and again expounded on the principles and policies for achieving the motherland's reunification and put forward the concrete proposals for accomplishing the great undertaking. They are completely in line with the vital interests of the people of the whole country, including the people in Taiwan. Therefore, to fulfill the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC for the third time is a general trend that conforms with the popular feeling. Many members especially reminded Mr Chiang Ching-kuo to learn from the lesson of history, that is, without realizing peaceful reunification of the motherland, the situation of imperialist interference in China's internal affairs can never be ended. They urged the Taiwan authorities to judge the hour and size up the situation, show careful consideration and make the right decision as early as possible. Speakers at the meeting also denounced some influential personages in the United States for openly supporting the splittist activities carried out by the "Taiwan independent movement" to interfere in our country's internal affairs.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REUNIFICATION TRENDS

OW11953 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Station commentator's commentary: "Talk on Reunification While Sending Off the Old Year and Welcoming the New"]

[Text] Compatriots: With the new year soon arriving, when you reviewed the past events in the days of sending off the old year and welcoming the new, did you notice that the situation on both sides of the strait is also developing in a direction that is conducive to the peaceful reunification of the motherland?

For example, Deng Xiaoping's ideas on peaceful reunification between the China mainland and Taiwan, which were announced by the government of the motherland, were deemed by the people to be more substantial, concrete, and clear in content and more flexible in style displaying once again the sincerity for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Two more examples are the discussion meeting on the outlook for China's reunification held in San Francisco in March of this year and the symposium on the Taiwan issue held in Beijing in August. With a peaceful, calm, objective, and scientific attitude, scholars on both sides of the strait gathered together and sought ways to reunify the motherland, expressing due patriotic enthusiasm.

Furthermore, immediately after Deng Xiaoping's ideas were announced, Taiwan newspapers reacted quickly by carrying a series of articles. Some proposed conditions for peaceful reunification and others criticized some of the Taiwan authorities for taking an ostrich-type attitude and evasive actions. Some clearly pointed out that Taiwan's future should not rely on the so-called Taiwan Relations Act of the United States. Such responsible attitudes merit affirmation.

In the past year, people-to-people contacts on both sides of the strait have been extensive in scope and larger in number, creating a gratifying situation. On 24 December, two young musicians -- one born on the mainland and the other in Taiwan -- performed on the same stage in Tokyo. Their mothers went on stage to meet the audience and shake hands firmly with each other. This drew tears of happiness from many people in the audience. Some Taiwan compatriots residing in Japan were so overjoyed that they could not speak, and only sobbed silently.

In the past few years, many scholars, reporters, businessmen, fishermen, and athletes from both sides of the strait have met each other in a foreign land. Indirect trade and correspondence were also open secrets. There have also been countless tourists and visitors. All this fully manifests the common aspiration of the people on both sides of the strait for the reunification of the motherland.

In the 5 years since the "Message to Taiwan Compatriots" was issued, the government of the motherland has made unremitting efforts in the cause of peaceful reunification, and the compatriots on both sides of the strait have struggled incessantly for realizing such a target at an early date. The people have also noticed that because of the Taiwan authorities' inability to resist the people's strong desires for reunion they seemed to have been compelled to allow some relaxations in some aspects. It was alleged that the Taiwan authorities have implied that Chinese people overseas may come to both sides of the strait to visit relatives and travel as tourists and that the Taiwan physical culture departments also do not obstruct athletes from contacting athletes from the mainland during international games. We should say that these changes were also good signs.

Compatriots: Did all the facts make people feel more profoundly that the realization of the reunification of the motherland is truly a trend of the times and the desire of the people? The strong desire for reunion among the compatriots and blood relations in the past long period of separation really cannot permit any more long waits.

An overseas Chinese, who has resided abroad for a long time, said that because political problems between the two sides cannot now be readily solved, we should make efforts in the various strata of our life. A Taiwan compatriot stated that he was willing to act as a brick or a piece of wood in the bridge for reunifying motherland. How touching these words are!

The reunification of the motherland is a common aspiration of all the Chinese people, and all the Chinese people should work hard for it. At present, whether it is in talks, in writing, face-to-face conversations, performances on the same stage, or games on the same field, it is hoped that each compatriot will whip up more storms in the strong current of peaceful reunification and carry out more contacts and explorations in the new year to increase understanding, exchange ideologies, eliminate suspicions, and do away with obstacles, thereby enabling the cause of reunifying the motherland to continue the march forward.

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